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in every part bicycle
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& MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 182 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 275— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Nov.	NALDERA ..		15,993
2sth ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA		8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd J ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA..		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,248
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1925	DONGOLIA*	8,08	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
21st Nov.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
24th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa
26th ,,	BANDRA	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Kanagawa Maru.	K. Shibuya.	5838	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Homby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as: (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.
Head Office:
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F 42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
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Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pootianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LAER UWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED—AGENTS for every district headquarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,650.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace of occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two COPY-HOLDERS, only undergraduates should apply to the SENIOR MASTER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—EUROPEAN LADY (Experienced hand) to work as a Manageress in Soldiers' Institute, No 244 Lakarti Bazaar, Rawalpindi.
A R351

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS on unrepresented Districts; attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 55, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGANLAL PITAMBERDAS PARIKH near Kalupur Khanji Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
B R 376

GUJERATI BANIA CLERK, strong in English correspondence and accounts, honest and hard working; one able to give security in money preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 389, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 388

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell National Calendar 1925 Read. It contains a tricolour beautifully printed 5' by 2½" picture depicting the present political life of India with a Calender for '25. Its size is 22" by 36" fitted with polished rollers price annas twelve each. Liberal Commission. Apply to Publishers for terms LAJPAT RAI & SONS, Lahore Gate, LAHORE.
A R399

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SCIENCE GRADUATE of eight years' standing cotton business experience over six years, a speciality, good physique. Best references, seeks EMPLOYMENT as cotton purchaser in India or even outside on decent salary; willing to join immediately. Write to X, C/o THE CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Heera Building, Carnac Road, Bombay.
B 23100

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A MOTOR GARAGE in Grants' Buildings, Colaba, to accommodate two cars; for particulars see Mr. GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLY, c/o. Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C R 2

TO LET only for Hindus, at greatly reduced rents in Mistre's Building, Chaupatty Sea Face, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors for residential purposes. Electric lights, fans and lift, all modern conveniences.
C

TO BE LET—Half portion of a room for office use at Central Bank Building. Apply to Messrs. VED AND SOPHER, Room No. 5, 2nd floor, Central Bank Building, Bombay.
C 23030

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE—ON VIEW at Gilbert Building, behind Orient Club, 2nd Babulnath Cross Road, Chaupatty. Valuable made to order highly polished household furniture, golden inlaid bedroom suit rich glass crockery platedware etc., to be sold on SUNDAY the 23rd instant. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.
N 22108.

AUCTION SALE, on view, at "Jananty Terrace," opp. West View, Wodehouse Road, near Station, Colaba, very valuable made-to-order, latest types, artistic designed English inlaid household furniture, by John Roberts and others, well-known makers, Jacobian large side board English inlaid drawing room cabinets and show cases, Jacobian large library book case, Chesterfield suites Jacobian bedroom suites, of almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, Prismatic binocular gent cycle, very rich wrigawood tea set, glass crockery, plateware, ornaments, etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Auctioners, MISTRY & CO.
N 22107.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar KASHMIR.
I R272

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique OTELOTTI

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

BOILER LANCASHIRE 24 x 6½ x 1/2 pressure, new arriving steamer Circassia FOR SALE. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R375

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTTON MANUFACTURING MACHINES of high economy of German make are available for sale. For details apply Box No 388 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 388

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4 8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE WOLVERHAMPION WORKS, CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company for the purpose of passing certain resolutions, to be submitted, will be held at the registered Office of the Company at 16 Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, December 1st 1924 at 12 o'clock noon (S.T.)

By Order of the Directors,
WALTER N. CRESSWELL & CO. LTD.
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
22101

BERGER PAINTS.

THE AGENCY for Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., Paints, Colours and Varnishes, has been TRANSFERRED as from the 15th day of October, 1924, to

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

and all enquiries and orders should be addressed to their office at
15, DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
22102

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases and other products of The Texas Company, U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 3, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large force of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective a continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Sorab Mansion, Murzban Road.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924.
22097

NOTICE

IRON MATERIALS of the probable value of Rs. 5,000 as detailed below will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the site of the Nira bridge on the Poona Bangalore Road on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1924, at 8 p.m.

Arched flooring plates 1/4" thick. Tons. 50
Rolled steel joists 20' x 7" x 3½" Nos. 80
Flat iron bracing 3 x 1/2" about 14½' long Tons. 3.

NOTE.—All materials are in serviceable condition.

The materials are stacked at the site of Nira bridge in mile No. 39 of Poona Bangalore Road and may be seen on any day.

The highest bidder should pay on the spot 1/4 amount of the bid as a deposit which amount will be forfeited in case the full amount of the bid is not paid within a fortnight and the materials removed within the allotted time after intimation of the acceptance of the bid.

The acceptance of the bid rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division Poona.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right to reject all the offers and no reason will be given for the rejection or acceptance of any offer.

N. N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Satara District.
22062

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th Nov. 1924, from Japan via Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsen and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Power of Attorney granted to Mr. Gulabbhai C. Desai on the 9th February, 1920, for signing share-certificates of The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., is hereby cancelled.

ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS.
E387

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 265 of 1924.

SHA PREMCHAND PURSHOTUM ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
TAPOOLAL alias LUXMICHAND DEWCHAND KAMDAR ..... Defendant.

To,
TAPALAL alias LUXMICHAND DEWCHAND KAMDAR.
The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff above-named has filed the above Suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 5,997-14-6 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum. The hearing of the suit is fixed in this Court on the 16th day of December, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock (Standard Time), when you are hereby summoned to be present in person or by an advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. In default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of August, 1924.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 11th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOGHEHER & HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22098

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5403 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of Sept. 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V. rr.1,7 and 8 and O.VIII. r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

CHUNILAL CHIMANLAL SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, an Income Tax expert, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HARILAL BAKERBHAI, trading in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and other places in the name of Harilal Bakerbhai & Co., as a Sole Proprietor thereof at present residing at Ahmedabad, Doshiwada Pole, Kalupur ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the above named Plaintiff ...has filed a ... in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff by a convenient date this Honourable Court may fix the said sum of Rs. 1,75,146 together with interest thereon at ... per cent. per annum from 2-9-24 until payment; that in default of such payment the said properties may be sold by and under the orders of this Honourable Court and the sale proceeds appropriated towards payment of the said decretal amount, that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff any balance that may remain unpaid after appropriating such sale proceeds that the Plaintiff or some other fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the said properties and to recover the outstandings pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit; that the defendant may be restrained by an ad interim injunction of this Honourable Court from recovering any outstandings of the said business that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as this Honourable Court may seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of December 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all materie questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of September, 1924.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of Sept., 1924.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22105

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Free hold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 141s and Cadastral Survey No. 1453, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-279 and Street Nos. 400-404, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand, and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22047

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of AZIZ MIRZA, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 2-36 of 1923 wherein Mathradas Kanji Matani and others are Plaintiffs and H Masian and the said minors are ..... Defendant.

(1) MATHURADAS CANJI MATANI, (2) A. G. GRAY, (3) SIR FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Knight, (4) MIA MAHOMED HAJI JANMAHOMED CHHOTANI, (5) SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY, (6) KOOVERJI KOORRAL, (7) SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA, all of Bombay, respectively Hindu European Khoja Memon Khoja Hindu and Parsi inhabitants, residing respectively at Mint Road, Napean Sea Road, Peddar Road, Khaudk, Ghatkoper and Cuffe Parade, the Trustees of a deed of composition, dated the 4th day of April, 1922, Nos. 3 to 7 by their connected attorney Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani, the 1st plaintiff herein ..... Petitioners.

To,
AZIZ MIRZA, the minor abovenamed.
H. MASIAH alias MASIUZ ZAMAN brother and natural guardian of the minor.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have H. Masiah alias Masiuz Zaman or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 27th day of November, 1924, proceed to appoint the said H. Masiah alias Masiuz Zaman or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1924.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMESTRAM AND MADAN,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
22103

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1924 at 3 p.m. the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 11; 11A; 11B; 25 F; Case No. 2; 126; Arthur Road and Parel Road Byculla.

Building Street No. 231/267; Case No. 131; Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 45/47; Case No. 53; Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION

BENNETT

120, Apollo Street,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dayanmal & Company attorneys for Bendealli Bhojabhai, Karmalli Bhojabhai, Fazulahoy Bhojabhai Mortgagees and account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shamli Ahmed Fazludin Chorgay and under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage and further charge dated the 30th day of August 1922 and made between S. Abdul Rahim Khudabux of the first part, Shamli Ahmed Fazludin Chorgay of the 2nd part and the above named Mortgagees of the 3rd part, Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will on Friday, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 98 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 829-830 New No. 7991 Old Survey No. 2 1792 and New Survey Nos. 1110 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6100 and Street Nos. 25-27 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2697 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Kazi Street, on the North by the property of Sulleman Jaffer, and on the South by the property of Hassanbhai Easoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teagoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots, almyrahs, Godrej and Milner's safe on stands, English C. spring Perambulator, E. ceiling fan enamelled bath tub, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses silver cabinets, ice box, gramophone, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of E. G. Whittick, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHT IRON STIRRUPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 cases about 144 doz. pairs Bright Iron Strupps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 English built light brougham by Thrupp and Maberley rubber tyred 4 seated.
1 grey country-bred horse, very hard-working, ast [illegible]
1 brown English leather single harness.
1 water horse in saddle and harness.
1 Also horse in harness.
1 lot Motor Lamps.
1 Benz motor car, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, 20 h.p., in perfect running order.
One 15-20 H.P. Mercedes Motor Car, four cylinder, seven seater, in running order.
One 25-27 H.P. "Dehanny Bell Ville" Motor Car, four cylinder, seven seater, in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI ROAD OPPOSITE TURNER ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece of land on the West side of Pali Road, in Bandra, in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District now known as the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 2,277 square yards or thereabouts by the same more or less together with the Bungalow standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauvala, on or towards the South by a passage or footpath, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauvala and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba and on or towards the West by a passage or footpath and beyond that the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said premises along with the land and premises to the East thereof now belong to the said Abdur Rehman Makba heav agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 40, 179, Pot No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 No. 227 Pot No. 9, 10 and (except the said agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bear Non) agricultural Survey No. 230.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Hindusthan Film Company's Production

JAYADRATH-VADH

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...EMA
...SE
...K 10
...HE WORLD"
...d Six
...this super trave
...f the wilds of Central
...most ambitious series
...H ROLAND
IN
...OF THE RANGE"
...isodes Nine and Ten
...LAVA CRUSHER
AND
...CUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE
The fearless girl again comes to grips with her perilous enemies. More dashing adventures escapes—Murderous plots and rescues. Who the mysterious Captain X? His identity is sealed this week.
PATHE GAZETTE
A RARE BIRD
(Monty Banks Comedy)
In 2 Reels
...ces :Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
...OKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE ...HEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. ...D 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

...XCELSIOR THEATRE.
...O-DAY AT 3-30 AND AT 9-30 p.m.
...STMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.
CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.
...RAN OF THE LADY LETTY'
...EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"PLAYTHINGS OF DESTINY"
With ANITA STEWART.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
'THE TEETH OF THE TIGER'
With DAVID POWELL.

MADELEINE
presents
SAWSONIA
in the
'BRIDGE of SIGHS"
as described in
"CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
The Picture that has been
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
CHAPTER 3rd.
Also a Screening 2-reel Comedy
NAUGHTY NURSES.
3 shows 6-30—8-15—10

For the convenience of our patrons residing far off
pecial Show at 5 o'clock
TO-DAY
OUR USUAL SHOWS
6-30, 8-15 and 10.
...mbay's New Palatial Picture-House
...INE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

...der the kind patronage of H. H. THE ...AHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA
NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 22nd of November 1924 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 23rd of November 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Rates 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-12; As. 14; 9; 12 annas Gallery for Ladies
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.(S.T.)
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

FOR THE LAST TIME!

A magnificent Universal jewel picture that has galvanised thick audiences durin this week.

"THE SIGNAL TOWER"

7 Reels—beautifully charming Railroad Story, tense with Love and Situations that will bring you to the edge of your seats—situations to which there seems no happy solution.

Starring

VIRGINIA VALLI

with Wallace Beery, Rockliffe Fellowes and many others.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Commencing Saturday Next!
A GLORIOUS

WILLIAM FOX

Production in 5 Reels.

"WITHOUT FEAR"

This William Fox society play, with Pearl White, has in an appeal that touches us all. Snobs are not pop and when they meet defeat at the hands of likable democratic folk, the result is usually to our liking. The story is really of a battle between Aristocracy and a newly-made millionaire—the story of a democratic girl and snobs.

A delightful Romance of a Society Hothouse Rose and a mushroom Millionaire, featuring the most popular Star of the Screen

PEARL WHITE

TO-MORROW Saturday at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 21.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4694-23—Purnanand C and G. vs. Haridas Jadnavji, Kevalbhai Tribhowandas Daphtary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

802-24—Surajmal and Co. Tyabbhai Moosaji Katcha, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy and another, F J Ghadially.
781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Administrator General, Ganeshdas Laxmidarayen, Kanga and Co.
878-24—Mantri and Co, Rajoji Lakhamaji and Co. Kondeji Ramji and another, Jehangir M and S.
3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdas Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.
3478-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Fulchand, Kesarbai and others, Mehta L and Co.
3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand, Khodidas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.
935-21—Motichand and D, Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal, Jethalal D, Sanghani.
2926-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co, Vethmal Surupchand, N C Dalal and Co.
247-24—Matabhai J and M, The Khandesh Shree Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Dayanath Narayendas, Edgelow G W and Co.
4900-23—Diksait M and Co, Rachhabai, Mukandrao Parshram Anliker Tyabji D and Co.
1591-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas, Jaswantrai Sohuuram and others, M B Chothia.
685-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd, Bamakhan Abdulla Khan and another, Shamrao M and H.
3411-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trasler Ltd and another, G Mahomedali and Co, AmAin and D.
4369-23—Raghmaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Bhicaji Lalloo Mistri, Pandia and Co.
4507-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji, Damoder Pandurang and another, Judah and S.
4342-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.
4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Buetomji and G.
5204-23—Kanga and Co. vs. Dayabhai Munji and Co., Marwari Ramjidas Lanthi, Jhavery and Co.
485-24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.
5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co. Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.
3774-23—Dabholker and J. vs. Karsondas Manmohandas and others, Vallabhdas Kanji and others, Ferreira and V.
190-24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganpat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.
1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.
2678-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3359-24—Jehangir M and S, Dinbai Nowroji Mahimwalla v Dinanath Radhakison.
3377-24—Ardeshir H D and Co. Merwanji Cooverji Jasawalla v Motlibai Cursetji, Vachha and Co.
3381-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jackeria Adam v Jaffer Issac and others.
152-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. W. M. Roberts, Captain and V.
193-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. Rennard and another, Captain and V.
4460-23—Soonderdas and Co, Mulji Gokuldas and others, Sorabji Jamsetji Karkaria and others.
2569-24—Motichand and D, Deokaram Mulji and others, Ravjibhai Khushibhai Patel, Amin and D.
693-24—In Person, Champsy Bhimji and Co, Saraswatibai Babaji.
3280-24—Shah and Co, Jaipal Panachand and others, Laxmidas Amersey, Dabholker and J.
3341-24—Kanga and Co Pestonji Manockji Kanga, Fazal Vali.
3530-24—Matubhai J and M, Manockbai, Darasham Hormusji Toot, G B Pandya.
3542-24—Vrajlal and Co, Tricumdas Goverdhandas, Dwarkadas Jekisondas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3562-24—Captain and V. Jaferbhai Kanji Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.
3593-24—Tyabji D and Co, Noorbhai Jaferji and another, Esufalli Mahomedali and others.
3594-24—Rustomji and G. Rahimatbai, Casumali Gulam Husein, Ferreira and V.
3643-24—Mulji Th and Co, Manockbai, Merwanji Burjorji Umrigar, Matubhai J and M.
2838-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Hai Hari Ganga, Manilal Premji and others, Mohile P and G.
2862-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal G Singhani, Runichand Chagmal.
3112-24—Dabholker and J, Shemtaram Janardhan Katpar and another, Ismail Mahomed.
3233-24—Jehangir and S, Tyaballi Mahomedali and another, Damoder Anandji and another, Madhavji and Co.
3256-24—Chitnis K and M, Dawoodbhay Alibhai and another, Ismailji Hasanalli and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI,
In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3649-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotamdas Ramji v Valabhdas Murlidhar, Edgelow G W and Co.
609-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansy Nanji, Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.
2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esmailbai Ebrahim, Adamally Bahimbhai and others, Merwanji K and Co, Raghnaya N and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.
1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum, Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.
2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Cullianji, Gudmal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.
1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co, Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another, Ayeshabai and others, Jehangir P G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Khimadas Kalyandas, J Balamal, Amin and D.
951-21—Motichand and D, Kapadias Trikumji, Dayal Shamji and others.
3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, Mirzamal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
S C Ct—12/286-18—Manilal and Co., Byramji Hormusji vs. Manockbai widow and another Mulla and M. Edgelow G W and Co.
1850-23—Mulji Th and Co., vs. Kasturbai, Goswami Shri 108 Dwar Keshalalji Valabhlalji Maharaj. Dallas and Co.
3367-21—Jehangir M and S. vs. Otheram Shivram Padamsy Rataney, Mulla and M.
3001-23—Unwalla P and P. vs. Meherbai J. S. Mehta and Co. Mehta L and Co.
1054-23—Little and Co., vs. The Bank of Morvi Ltd., Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co., vs. Hirbhai, Chotalal Muchand and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
796-21—Patell and E. vs. Dady Jehangir Billimoria, Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani, Edgelow G W and Co.
3138-19—Daphtary F and S. vs. Narandas Gokuldas, Chaturbhuj Ranchoddas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
3826-24—Crawford B and Co., Colthurst and Harding Ltd., D Thaker and Co., Amin and D.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co., vs. Keshavlal Poonjabhai Mulchand Jekisondas, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP,
In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5162-23—J. P. Wallace and Co., vs. Kakhusru Rustomji Wallace. The Bombay Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4458-23—Captain and V. Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Nerotam, Malvi M R and Co.
4808-23—Payne and Co, The Netherland Trading Society, Magniram Danmal and others, Purnanand C and J Amarchand M and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

3334-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.
1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.
2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulfidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.
3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Husein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.
3260-24—Purnanand C and J Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.
2956-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.
2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.
1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.
3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co. Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.
2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5238-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2851-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co
2498-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nansy, Malvi M R and Co.
617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Ruphchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2408-23—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.
4447-23—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-23—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasiprchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakbidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4631-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansani Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4630-23—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-23—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshripraasad, vs Dhanji Rantaney, Madhbhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA,
In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2289-24—Crawford B and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Issuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara P Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B E Parsiwalla Jamsedji R and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2541-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2484-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
2604-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
748-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2682-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2274-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
2284-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Mariano Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.
2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchmisarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.
2044-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2360-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmuddin and others, Paralkar and R.
2515-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusah and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.
2630-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2405-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary J and D, Rele and Co.
2238-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Mentlal H and Co.
2508-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Mathbhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M. Narbadabai, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 20.

SS Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 21.

S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in hrbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1952 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
1 City of Genoa 3965 N.F. N F K N & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
5 Sicilia 4172 Japan, 9/12 M M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 California 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
14 Pilsna 4648 Trieste, 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela 1932 Basra 21/11 M M & Co.
5 Morioka Maru, Kobe, 20-11-24 N Y Kaisha.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa 1/12, Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF 28/11 S S & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra 26/11 M M & Co.
15 Mavi 2157 Jeddah, N F T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H & Shushtary and Co.
C & R Shinono Maru, 3595 Kdn 25/11 O Kaisha.
F Jalavijaya 2297 R'goon 21/11 S S N Co.
Jalavijarpa, 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F M M and Co.
D & E Gandara 3190 Rangoon NF. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Surantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 22nd November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comerio due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luson Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 20.

S S California for Liverpool:—161 bales cotton, L Naranji and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co. 110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.; 220 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 27 bales wool, G Jethanand 15 bales wool, J Rahimtoola and Co.; 6000 cwt. Linseed oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co.; 25 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 29 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.

S S California for Philadelphia:—6 bales 1 case cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co.; 231 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.; 20 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S California for Boston:—25 bales dry salted Goat skins, M U Nagar Mohamed.

S S California for New York: 1 case cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros.; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping A. Ltd.; 1 bale raw silk, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—15 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Atna for Antwerp:—4000 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 5999 cwt crushed bones, Hollingburst and Co. Ltd.

S S Mergha for Havre:—136 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

S S Marija Petrinovic for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.

S S Manila for Ghent:—110 bles cottan, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—625 cwt groundnut oil cake, N V Yalmohamed; 140 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 10 cwt buffalo pickers, M Aziz, 60 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 40 cwt Lac Refuse, B Tricumlal and Co.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—6000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 50 cwt cashew nuts, C Jivanlal nd Co. 30 tons old Iron scrap H K M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—5100 cwt. groundnut oil cake L Ebramji; 1200 cwt. Linseed oil cake, L Ebramji; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt kangsed, Volkart Bros.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Naldera for London: 38 bales Kapok cotton, V Bhasker; 1¼ cwt ivory, H Ramji and Sons; 396 cwt white peas, Ralli Bros.; 42 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 4 bales Goat skins tanned, M Ladnek; 4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 35 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullah and; 7 bales lamb skins (for furs) H A M Shawal; 2 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co. Ltd.; 1 box silver shellings coins, copper penny coins, H Motumal.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar 112 bales cotton, A Durst; 55 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 35 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1675 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 155 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Shinno Maru for Hongkong:—1 case woollen Numdas, D Chellaram; 62 cwt Apricots R Monji and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd.

S S Shinno Maru for Honolulu via Hongkong—1 case cotton curtains, D Chellaram;

S S Shinno Mar ufor Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 150 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.; 1000 bales cotton N Futehally and Co.

S S Shinno Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 20.

S S Manala. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London—1 case Lubricating Oil, 1 case Lubricating composition, 540 cases Gin 20 cases sugar, 20 cases Salt, 37 cases Whisky 30 cases Quinine; 18 cases Arrowroot; 194 cases Medicines, 179 cases Wine, 17 cases Epsom salt; 30 cases Castor Oil, 41 cases Confectionery, 40 cases Jam, 60 cases Gripe water, 90 cases Fish, 84 cases Vinegar, 213 cases Biscuits, 155 cases Oilman's Stores; 18 cases Spirits, 321 cases Brandy, 90 cases Champagne 50 cases Cigarettes, 20 cases Hams and Provisions 50 cases Eau de Vie,; 41 cases Paper, 18 bales Paper, 264 bales old clothing, 75 bales old newspaper, 21 bags bolts and nuts, 50 bags Asbestos composition, 290 bags Slay wool, 25 bottles Quick Silver, 14 casks Tallow 204 Copper Ingots 56 drums Asphalte; 39 drums Linseed oil, 20 drums Turpentine, 500 urums White Lead, 365 drums Sanitary Fluid, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 180 drums Varnish, 13 cases Varnish; 190 drums Paint 58 cases Paint, 278 kegs Paint, 172 kegs Colour, 51 cases Colour, 102 cases Emulsion, 26 packages Emulsion; 458 Acid jars.

From Middlesbro:—107 bundles Iron bars, 1244 bundles Steel sheets, 750 bundles Galv. Corr. sheets, 100 pieces Draw bars.

From Antwerp:—25 bales cotton blankets, 173 cojls Galv. Wire, 500 bundles Galv. Wire, 316 bundles Galv. Tubes; 3704 bundles Gas Tubes; 907 pieces Gas Tubes, 150 pieces Pipes, 89 pieces Mild Steel Tees; 1078 pieces Mild Steel Bars; 31 bundles Mild Steel Bars, 235 bundles steel plates; 285 bundles Fish Plates, 610 bndles sleepers, 50 Rolls Wire Netting, 540 cases Vegetable fat, 50 casks Aniline Dyes, 35 bags Bolts and Nuts; 320 bags Farina; 25 cases Playing Cards; 178 cases Cheese, 40 cases Wine; 31 cases Panel Pins; 439 steel joists, 436 Rails; 100 lases Rivets, 47 cases woollen Tissues 820 Window Glass.

From Port Said:—200 cases Currants, 2225 cases Figs; 150 cases Raisins; 200 bags Almonds.

S S City of Boston. Agents: F F Campbell and Co. Ltd:—

Fros Philadelphia:—15 drums Petroleum Lubricating Grease; 3 cases Lubricating Oil, 380 drums Lubricating oil, 15 barrels Grease, 15 H/barrels Grease, 56 cases Gas Mantles.

From New York:—70 barrels Lubricating oil, 1975 drums Lubricating oil, 20 barrels Grease, 25 H/barrels Grease, 50 cases Lubricating Grease 350 kegs Lubricating grease 67 bales domestics, 100 bales Old Newspaper 150 bales clothing, 14 bales cotton Remnants, 17 cases cotton Remnants; 22 cases Paint, 17 kegs paint, 50 kegs Bichromate of soda, 54 casks Bichromate of soda; 54 barrels Dye stuffs; 12 kegs Gold Bars; 2149 bars Silver, 80 packages Fellows Syrup, 130 packages Globes, 548 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 49 cases Lasterine, 66 cases Antiphlogistine; 80 cases Bromo paper, 51 cases Pharmaceuticals, 33 cases Bolts and Nuts 16 cases cotton Piece Goods, 23 cases Vaseline, 95 cases Baking Powder, 55 cas Quaker Oats, 108 cases canned goods, 50 cases beans, 25 cases Olives, 16 case Fancy Soap, 332 cases Aluminium sheet circles.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 19.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold downward tendency £4.9.7
Bar Silver Spot quiet 33 1/2

London, Nov. 19.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 19.

Stockholm 17.25
Christiania 31.28
Amsterdam 11.53
Switzerland 24.03
Belgium 96.08 yesterday's
Athens 260.00 yesterday's
Prague 155.06

London, Nov. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.30
Exchange on London in Germany closed.
Exchange on London in Italy 107.05

New York, Nov. 19.

Demand Bills 1.62.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 20.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc Acceptanec 3 m/s	1/6 4/32
Fes Demand	638
American Dollars	293
Hongkong Dollars	162
Shanghai	225 1/2
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Nov. 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged
Conversion Loan £79 1/16 unchanged
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/8 unchanged
Gobt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 19.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21
National Bank £45 1/2
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

To-day Reuter reported a fall of 12 to 18 points in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on some buying but closed easier on some long liquidation and hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 5 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as follows:

Our estimate of crop is 13,000,000 bales. Think that supplies are more than adequate. Present price level is quite high enough."

A small decline being reported in New York futures the marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 468½ that is Rs. 4½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April May. At the opening shroffs and one Japanese firm were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 467. Around this level commission houses bought and the prices recovered to Rs. 469, but again gave way to Rs. 467 on Bazar operators selling. On buying by commission houses the market further improved to Rs. 470 and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 469. At cotton green the Bazar opened at Rs. 469 and going down to Rs. 468½ advanced to Rs. 471 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 470½ commission houses were buyers of Oomra march.

Fine Oomra Dece. Jan. opened at Rs. 445/46 and sharply advanced to Rs. 449½ on Japanese houses and shrofts buying. On general selling the prices eased to Rs. 446 but again recovered to Rs. 448½ on commission houses buying the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 448. Oomra march opened at Rs. 439 and improved to Rs 443 on Japanese and commission houses buying the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs 442½ F. G. Bengal was nominally quoted Rs. 399.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the oftake was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November 20.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	470 1/2
„ „ Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	404
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	452
„ „ ..	March	..	441

SPOT QNOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 20.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	495	475
M. G. Oomera No. 4 ..	520	505

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 20.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	469
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	398
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	448
„ „ ..	March	..	442

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT,

20th November 1924.

New York Market 19th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.26	Dec.		24.27+01	24.08	—18
24.45	Jan.	24.58+13	24.47+02	24.30	—15
24.80	Mar.			24.68	—12
25.13	May.			24.95	—18
24.94	Jul			24.81	—13

New York Spot on 18th Nov. 24.50 plus 20; New Orleans 24.50 plus 30.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market eased on some hedge selling and long liquidation.

January highest 24.63 (10.05a.m.) lowest 24.23 (2.23 p.m.) range 40 points.

Liverpool Market 19th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.51	Jan.	13.53+02	13.54+03	13.53	+02
13.57	Mar.	13.58+01	13.60+03	13.60	+03
13.61	May.			13.64	+03
13.49	July.			13.54	+05
12.93	Oct.			12.94	+01
	Egyptian				
24.10	Nov.			24.40	+30
22.75	Jan.			23.10	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000.

(2) Small marke but good undertone. Killing frost in the Northern belt. American cross rate 4.63.

(3) New York cables:—"Trade good. Buyers in all weak markets. Except gradually higher prices."

Liverpool, Nob. 17.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
January	13.53 plus 2
March	13.60 „ 3
May	13.64 „ 3
July	13.54 „ 5

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4.000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 85 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.00

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	24.51
March	24.86
May	25.19

New York Noon Call

January	24.51
March	24.86
May	25.19

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	24.47
March	24.92

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

December	13.49 plus 2
January	13.55 „ 4
March	13.60 „ 3
April	13.56 unchanged
May	13.64 plus 3

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

November	24.20 plus 10
January	23.00 „ 25
March	22.00 „ 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
November	13.53 unchanged
December	13.49 plus 02
January	13.53 „ 02
February	13.55 „ 02
March	13.60 „ 03
April	13.58 „ 02
May	13.65 „ 04
June	13.55 „ 04
July	13.54 „ 05
August	13.34 „ 04
September	13.19 „ 01
October	12.94 „ 01
November	12.82 „ 01

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	12.05
M. G. Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.45
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.85
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.10
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.35
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.75
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.15
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.95
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.35
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.75

GYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

November	24.40 plus 20
December	23.80 „ 35
January	23.10 „ 35
February	22.70 „ 35
March	22.70 „ 35
April	21.98 „ 33
May	21.68 „ 28
June	21.43 „ 33
July	21.18 „ 33
August	20.98 „ 33
September	20.18 „ 33
October	20.53 „ 33

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Nov. 19.

Futures at New York—

January	24.30	—.15
March	24.65	—.15
May	24.95	—.18
July	24.81	—.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 19.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000

Futures at New York—

January	24.30	—.15
March	24.65	—.15
May	24.95	—.18
July	24.81	—.13

Spot Cotton at New York 24.95 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.40 —.10

Futures at New Orleans—

January	24.84	—12
March	24.55	—12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 22 7/8
Silver.—Foreign mined 69 3/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Ready Prices have improved by 2 as. per Cwt with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5800 bags, showing a satisfactory record of oftake.

Our Forward Market has also improved evidencing a rise of 1 to 2 5 p.m. Java Forward Positions of 3d. of 3d. in Continental Beet Sugar Prices, and of about 2d. per Cwt. in Marntius Crystal Sugar Forward Deliveries in the levels prevailing last evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 19/4 per Cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 14/6 per Cwt.
Shipment. Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21/5 per Cwt FBH
Shipment Jan-Feb-March. Sh. 21/6 p. c. FBH
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment. Nov-De. Sh 20/- p. c. F.B.H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment. Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/6 p c F B H
Maritious Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/9 per Cwt.
Shipment. Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/ per Cwt. FBH
Shipment Jan-March. Sh. 20/3 per cwt FBH

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 20/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Jun/Jul sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 19.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb quoted 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb quoted 64 3.
Tone:—Tending easier.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 63/4.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec sellers 62/6
Soft Red Karachi Nov/Dec sellers 61/6
Tone:—Tending easier.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi 62 paid for October shipment to United Kingdom and 63/4 1/2 paid for December shipment to Continent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 20 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery, Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 5 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 5 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 14 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 15 0
Teelseed White 85-15	82 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Black	0 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 6 0	14 14 0
Barley	40 0 0	5 10 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		6 2 0
Delivery — Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May —	7 12 6	
Linseed, May	14 1 3	
Groundnuts J/F	70 0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 13 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 8 0	
Cotton Seed M/M	5 12 0	

RAPESEEDS.

London, Nov. 19.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec sellers £ 23 7/8.
Toria Nov/Dec quoted £24 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec quite £23.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was rather steadier but eased later and closed about steady sellers for Oct/Nov at £22 1/4.
Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov sellers quiet and lower to sell £11 1/4.
Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £29.

METALS.

London, Nov. 19.

Englist best Selected Copper £68.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 1/16.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £175 5/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 20.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English		3/4	58	0	0
Do		1	60	0	0
Do		1 1/4	60	0	0
Do		1 1/2	60	0	0
Do		1 3/4	58	0	0
Do		2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 20.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Khai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57	8	0
„ „ to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 19.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 16 7/8.
Tone:—There was moderate business, market closing very steady.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 19.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec re-sellers 42/3.

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 19.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	6	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth & Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
David per lb.	1	5	0
Tata per lb.	1	5	6
Western Mill per lb.	1	6	0
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	10	0	
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	13	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 20

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	15	2
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	5	3
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
David No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan No.	40—1	1	7	0
„ „ No.	42—2	1	9	3
„ „ No	20	1	2	2
„ „ No	32	1	5	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th November, 1924.

Cotton	4581	Bales
Wheat	14557	Cwts.
Linseed	12828	„
Rapeseed etc.	1247	„
Gingellyseed	6165	„
Poppyseed	269	„
Groundnuts	14618	„
Castorseed	193	„
Rice	76376	„
Myrabollams	1331	„
Cottonseed	7733	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	3072	„
Juwar	174	„
Masur	77	„
Barley	2034	„
Bajri	2221	„
Coal	3638	Tons.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 20.

Ready:—22-7—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-10-0	22-7-9		22-7-9
Posh	22-10-3	22-8-0		22-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-5-6
Posh 0-9-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 20.

Ready:—75 6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p m
Magsar	75-12-0		75-8-0	75-8-0
Posh	76-0-0		75-12-0	75-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1-4-0
Posh 2-0-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is officially announced that Government have informed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company that they do not intend to dispose of the Government holding of shares in the Company.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 20,

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	425	..	420
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	867-8-73-12-70	870	67-8-868-12
Century	417-8-20-17-8	20-418-12	20-418-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	513-12-15	513-12	513-12
Colaba	157-8-67-8-60	161-4	60-161-4
Crescent	240 41-4	240	210
Indore	410-11-4	411-4	410
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	410-11-4-12-8	11-4-410	411-4
Pearl	562-8-67-8-65	66-4-567-8	66-4-565
Phoenix	525	..	525
Bharucha	105	..	105
Simplex	252-8-55	252-8	252-8
Swan ex-divi.	1012-8	..	1012-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	625 22-8	252 617-8	22-8-621-4
Pabni	352-8	..	350
Fazal	853-8-58-12-57-8	60-865	65-863-12
Mathuradas	230	..	200
Tata Mill	187-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	365-67-8	65-367-8	67-8-365
Finlay	770	..	770
Gokak ex-divi.	98-12	..	100
Edward Sassoon	181-4	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	122-8
Alcock	102-8	..	181-4
Bombay Burma Old	302-8	..	302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi	86-14-87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70	..	68-12
Bundi Cement	9	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	27-12	..	27-4
Indian Cement	36	..	35-4
Tata Steel Ordy	8-8	..	8-4
Tata Steel Defd.	32-8-31 4	28-12	29-6-30

POR...

OFFICI...

A Conferenc... 13th and 14th ... ministration of P... dia. Sir Charles ... Commerce and Rai... other departments of ... India concerned were also ... time local Governments were ... their Finance Members. T... the Port Trusts of the maj... with the Port Officers and Po... cers were also present. Th... jects under the Devolution Ru... Shipping and Navigation (b) Lig... (c) Major Ports and (d) Quarantine. ... subjects are, at present, administered ... local Governments as agents of the Go... ment of India. The main subject for ... cussion was whether this arrange... should continue or whether these su... should, in future, be administered ... by the Government of India. Other ... tions discussed were the relation of the ... Officer to the Port Trust; the positio... the Port Health Officer and the need ... Port sanitary authority; the consti... of a general lighthouse fund and the ... for expert technical advice in the adm... tration of shipping.

MILL SPUN YARN.

RETURNS FOR AUGUST 1924.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov.

The total quantity of yarn spun ... August 1924 amounted to 61 million p... and that of woven goods 10 pounds, a... pared with 56 million and 33 million ... respectively in August 1923 record... increase of nine per cent in case o... and of 22.5 per cent in woven goods ... ports of Indian yarn to foreign co... during the five months from April to A... 1924 were 13 million pounds as com... with 18 million and 29 million pounds ... the corresponding periods of 1923 and 19... respectively. The value of goods woven ... Indian mills as far as reported was Rs. 5... lakhs in August, 1924, compared with 4... lakhs and 20.22 lakhs respectively in t... corresponding period of 1923. Excise du... realised on woven goods in August 19... amounted to about 29 lakhs compared wi... 22 lakhs and 76 lakhs respectively, in t... corresponding periods of 1923.

MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL

THIRD READING POSTPONED TILL DEC 3.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19

At the question time to-day, i... Madras Legislative Council in repl... Satyamurti's question whether the... Member had concluded his enquiry in... conduct of the Police in the prosecutio... the Imperial Bank Fraud case, the H... Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer referred the mem... to a Press communique issued on the subj... recently. The Law Member further ad... that from the material before them Gov... ment had taken action and expressed th... disapproval of the conduct of certain ... cers. Mr. Satyamurti next asked whet... the Commissioner of Police had issued ... circular to police officers in the city c... mending the action of the police in ... Bank case. The reply was that the G... ernment understood that it was so. ... Law Member added that the position of ... Government was different from that of ... Commissioner.

When the Irrigation Bill was taken ... Mr. Ramswami Iyer moved that the ... be passed into Law. Mr. S. V. S. Narsi... Raju, leader of the opposition, objected ... the motion being made to-day as the opp... tion members proposed to bring forw... some more amendments. The Law Mem... agreed to postpone the third reading ... the Bill to 3rd December.

The Council then proceeded to dis... the non-official resolutions.

The House stands adjourned to the ... December.

BUILDING PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION.

An important point relating to ... building of parliamentary tradition ... raised yesterday by Mr. Satyamurti, ... applied to the President for a ruling a... whether it was open to the members of ... Treasury Bench to characterise statem... implied in the interpellations as distor... of facts.

The president promised to look into ... matter and give a ruling later on to-da...

Mr. Satyamurti stated in the Cou... that he would not insist on a ruling ... notwithstanding that, the Home Mem... (to whom the remarks referred) said ... he appreciated the desire of the mem... for building parliamentry tradition ... that he was prepared to help him in ... direction. He, therefore, withdrew ... remarks attributed to him.

LABOUR IN ASSAM.

COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWS LABOURERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

In accordance with the promise made b... the Government to the Legislative Counci... Mr. Paddison Labour Commissioner recent... ly visited the Anantpur, Bellary and Cud... dapah districts, the chief recruiting centre... for labour in Assam tea estates, to inte... view the coolies who had been repatria... at their request from Assam. Mr. Pads... son's object was to find from these men th... reasons for their return and grievances i... any they had with regard to the condition... of labour in Assam. He is submitting the... report on the subject to the Government ... shortly.

...URBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road.

English Mails due by S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind" at 6 a.m.

Pathe Cinema:—Royal Opera House, 6, 8, and 10. Ruth of the Range, episodes 11 and 12; Cradle of the world parts 7 and 8.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzaffarbad Hall, Grant Road.

5th Session of Postal & R. M. S. Conference C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Bombay Prov. Co-operative Conference, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11 a.m., Sir Leslie Wilson to open proceedings, 11-30 a.m. (2) Ladie's Conference, 3 to 5 p.m. Mrs. Hirabai Tata to preside.

BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Bn., 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Friday the 21st instant commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRESY. WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting and At Home of the Union will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at the residence of Mrs. Hamely, Government Training College, between Elphinstone School and St. Xaviers' College Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Mr. Chintamanrao V. Vaidya, will address the members of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S T) on "Mediaeval" History of India" The lecture is open to the members of the Community.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of the 19th November 1924 to 6 a.m. of 20th November 1924.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born.) 122.

Total Mortality this day last year 75.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 am on the 19th instant and left there at 10-30 am the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports Call in the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th December. S. S. Ceylon Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moulton" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 19th inst. and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

VIDWAT PARISHAD.

The religious conference of Shri Shraut Smart Dharma Pratisthapak Vidwat Parishad will be held at Bombay Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, in Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday next the 22nd and 23rd November 1924 under the presidentship of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj. In this conference many learned Shastries and Pandits are coming and taking their leading part in this holy religious affair. We invite hereby all the inhabitants who are believing in and are followers of Sanatan Vadic Dharma to attend this meeting. Many resolutions, such as, religious learning, religious methods, should be imparted in the High schools and primary learning places so that the students may have good ideas from their very boyhood of our Sanatan Dharma.

THE BALAVANTA SANGHA PARLA

Under the auspices of the Balavanta Sangha Parla, a branch of "Gita-Dharma-Mandal" has been opened and on behalf of this Mandal an examination of Gita Pathan will be held on Sunday, (the 7th prox.) All school-going boys of Villa Parla (Andheri) under sixteen are requested to appear for the said examination. Further particulers can be had from the Secretary, D. G. Kale, Phatak's Chawl, Villa Parla, Andheri.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OP. CONFERENCE

The Thirteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held in Bombay at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall on the 29th instant and two following days. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will open the proceedings at 11-30 a.m. The Conference will consider subjects of general importance relating to the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency as a whole and with that view the following subjects have been selected by the Conference Committee for discussion:—

1. Co-operative Finance in Famine Areas.
2. Co-op. Cotton Sale.
3. Development of Urban Banking.
4. Co-op. Insurance and Thrift.
5. Cattle Insurance.
6. Development of Consumers' Co-operation.
7. Co-op. Housing for Working Classes.
8. Labour Societies on Sukkur Barrage.
9. Constitution of the Institutes.
10. Co-ordination of the arrangements for supervision and inspection of societies and for training Supervisors and Inspectors.
11. Bombay Co-operative Societies Bill.

All co-operators in Bombay are cordially invited to attend the Conference. Tickets can be had at the Institute Office Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

A Ladies' Conference at the same Hall will be held in the evening from 3 to 5 when Mrs Hirabai Tata will preside. Ladies of Bombay have just made a beginnig in co-operative work, and the Maharashtriya Ladies Co-operative Society which is organising this Conference, under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute, hope that all Ladies of Bombay will kindly make it a point to attend and give encouragement to the movement. Invitations are being issued to all the ladies' Organisations in Bombay; and other ladies also can get tickets on applying to the Secretary of the Institute at the address given above.

Arrangements are also made to exhibit products of Co-operative societies and ladies organisations. Exhibits will be displayed at the Hall.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the working classes in Bombay will be held at Parel on the 29th instant at 7 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth and the last Crimminal Sessions for the current year commenced on Thursday morning, His Lordship Mr. Justice Kincaid presiding.

There are 26 cases on the calender seven of them are murder cases, four cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There are two cases of dacoity in which five and nine Pathans are concerned.

The rest of the cases are of theft and house-breaking.

After the pleas were taken his Lordship took the following case.

SEVEN YEARS FOR ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Common Jury).

Emperor

vs.

Gulam Hussein Kassam.

The accused was charged with having attempted to commit murder of four policemen by firing pistol shots at them.

Mr. Brown appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on 11th Sept. 1924 at about 10 p.m. Shanker Banoo and Dhanoo Vishnu, two Police Constables were on duty at Queen's Road. Near Karewadi they met two more constables and all the four walked together down Queen's Road towards the Hindu Gymkhana and the Marine Lines.

Shanker Banoo had a stick in his hand and he walked a little ahead of the other three. At the Hindu Gymkhana, Shanker Banoo saw the accused coming from the opposite direction, concealing something under his shirts. Shanker therefore challenged him. The accused thereupon turned into Karelwadi and walked faster. All the four constables followed him and as they did so the accused deliberately fired a shot at them from 15 to 20 yards away, which failed to hit any and Shanker Banoo raised his stick to strike when the accused ran and while running fired two more shots at them, which also missed. The accused was however caught, was given a blow of the stick and he fell down and was arrested. He was searched when a pistol and several cartridges were found on his persons and he was taken to the Police Station.

After the hearing of the case the jury unanimously brought a verdict of guilty against the accused. His Lordship thereupon sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AGREEMENT TO SELL LAND.

PROMISEE CAN NOT ASSIGN.

Bahiram Rashid ..... Appellant

vs.

Nowroji Barjon ..... Respondent.

[Before Sir Norman Macleod Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump.]

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. M. H. Wagle First Class Subordinate of Nasik with Appellate Powers, who confirmed the decree of Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Joint Subordinate Judge at Nasik.

The facts are these: The Appellant Bahiram was the owner of the suit property, which had been sold at a court-sale held in execution of a decree against him. His application for setting aside the sale was dismissed by the first court but was granted by the Appellate court which ordered him to deposit into Court the amount of Rs. 940-6-2. The Appelant Bahiram then approached Abdu Kayam, a Bombay jeweller, who was then staying at Deolali and agreed through the intervention of a commission agent by name Abde Ali to sell the land to him for Rs 1500/-. The parties came to Nasik from Deolali and Abdul Kayum deposited Rs. 940-6-2 into Court on behalf of Bahiram and paid Rs. 10-9-10 to him in cash. Bahiram was to execute the sale deed on his getting back the property through Court and the balance of Rs. 549/- were to be paid to him on his completing the sale. Bahiram did not execute the deed and Abdul Kayam gave him notice which was not complied with. Thereafter Abdul sold his right to one Mosinbhai, who in his turn sold it to Nowroji.

Nowroji, after giving notice to Bahiram, brought this suit for specific performance and possession of the land. Bahiram, the defendant, admitted the payment by Abdul in Court and also the document but contended that he had passed the document only as a bond and that it was only after notice from Abdul that he came to know that it was a Salepatra (agreement to sell) Defendant gave evidence to show that the land was worth Rs. 8000/- at the time of the sale, but the trial Court did not think it was as valuable though it did hold that the land was worth much more than Rs. 1500/-. There was however, no evidence to show that any fraud had been practised upon Bahiram. The Court therefore allowed the suit and awarded possession of the land. On appeal, this decree was confirmed with costs as mentioned above.

The defendant Bahiram appealed to the High Court. It was contended on his behalf that an agreement to sell immoveable property did not create any interest or charge upon such property. (Section 54 of the transfer of property Act, last clause.) It was not an actionable claim as defined by the same Act in S. 3. Under the agreement, Abdul had only a right to sue for specific performance. It was a personal right, which was assignable as it was neither interest in property nor an actionable claim. As provided in S. 6. (c) a mere right to sue could not be transferred. Mosinbhai got nothing under the assignment from Abdul and could convey nothing to the plaintiff.

The respondent urged that the point had not been taken in the lower appellate Court. The right created by the agreement in favour of Abdul was "property" and property of any kind could be transferred. Under S. 23 of the Specific Relief Act, a contract could be enforced by a party to the contract or his representative-in-interest.

The Appellant in reply urged that the plaintiff was not representative-in-interest, because he got nothing under the assignment. The English law was different in that respect. There an agreement to sell land created an interest in land while the Indian Statute has laid down a contrary proposition.

Their Lordship accepted the arguments of the Appellant and allowed the appeal, the suit being dismissed with costs throughout.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Appellant. Mr. S. R. Bakhale appeared for the Respondent.

EX-RANI IN COURT.

SUIT TO RECOVER ADVANCED SUM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Bai Shri Suraj Kuverbai Saheb ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Morarji Narottam ..... Defendant.

In the above case which was filed by the Ex-Rani of Porbunder against a Bhatia merchant the facts have already been reported at some length in our columns yesterday.

The further hearing of this suit was proceeded with on Thursday and the defendant was being examined in chief at some length. Some interesting letters which passed between the parties were read out.

After some argument as to the course to be adopted, His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner to ascertain the following accounts:—

(1) An account of the amount advanced from time to time by defendant to plaintiff as loans.

(2) On account of the amount of maintenance and presents made by defendant to plaintiff since Sept. 1916 (the defendant makes no claim for repayment of this amount.)

(3) An account of the ornaments given to the plaintiff for use by the defendant.

(4) An account of the Government Promissory notes, cash and ornaments and clothes given by the plaintiff to defendant.

(5) An account of the profits earned by the defendant in the plaintiff's money.

(6) An account of the profit coming to the share in the defendant's business and of the losses thereon.

The further hearing of this suit was adjourned, pending the inquiry into the aforesaid accounts.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

GUILTY OF CHEATING.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which E. A. Martin, an Armenian was charged with cheating Hotel Majestic, at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship found the accused guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 700 or in default 6 months' hard labour.

There were two more charges of cheating against the same accused preferred against him by Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co. and Messrs. Vernon and Co. in respect of Rs. 435. His Worship found the accused guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months' hard labour.

STRETCHERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF DEAD BODIES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY'S NOTICE

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued the following notice:—"In view of the fact that the Hindus of the depressed and other classes residing in Colaba Fort Dongri Mazagon, Sewri, Sion, Dharwi, Mahim and other districts remote from the Haines Road Cemetery find difficulty in conveying their dead to the cemetery for want of sufficient men, the Municipal Corporation has arranged to keep at the places noted below wheeled stretchers which can be had at any time day and night, free of charge, for this purpose.

Funeral parties from places remote from the Haines Road Cemetery can apply for the stretcher to the men on duty at the following stations either direct or through the death registering Ramoshi. They will be supplied with a stretcher on signing an undertaking to return it within 24 hours.

No men will be applied by the Municipality to assist in the conveyance of bodies on the stretchers supplied.

(1) Municipal Stables, Gun Carriage Street, Colaba.

(2) Office of the District Registrar No. 7 District, Souter Street, Byculla.

(3) Office of the District No. 9 District, No 11 Elphinstone Road, Parel.

(4) Municipal Stables at Mahim.

"THE FIGHTING SKIPPER."

AT THE GLOBE CINEMA

Further thrilling Episodes Nos. 7 8 and 9. "Silent Valley," "the House of Mystery" and "Snowbound" will be shown this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. The serial is full of sensational thrills and suspense. There has been no solving into the realm of the impossible to create situations that never did and never could exist, but instead each "punch" is carefully thought out and accounted for in reasonable manner

The programme included 2 reels William Fox Comedy "The City Chap" featuring at St. John.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

In the share market jutes opened firm with good support from bull operators although the turnover was only moderate. Coals:—This section continues steady but without any new feature. Teas opened strong, but slightly irregular to profit taking was discernible though the turnover in general showed no falling off. Miscellaneous were dull. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/5, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1398, Central Bank of India 25.

Jutes:—Alliance 645/8, Anglo-India 419/8, Auckland 374/8, Budge Budge 495/-, Shamdani 319/8, Cheviot 293, Cave 442, Dalhousie 432, Delta 533, Empire 57/8, Condalpura 1000, Hooghly 90/8, Howrah 45/14, Hukumchand 11/16, Kamarhatty 660, Kamknarran 505, Kelvin 825, Kinnison 955, Lawrence 637, National 312, Naihati 493, Northbrook 58, Orient 233/8, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 64/8, Standard 428/8, Union 585, Waverley 8/8.

Coals:—Bansdepur 31/4, Baraboni 12, Bansjorah 16/8, Bhalgora 8/12, Bolompore 2/3, Borea 14/8, Burrakur 60/12, Equitable 17/8, Jainty Central 5/8, Kuardi 9/12, Pasmohna 2/10, Sendra 8, Searsole 14, South Karanpura 10/8, Sutikdih 3/16.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 91, Tavoy Tin Corporation 18/2, Burma Petroleum 5/14.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 205, Ballacherra 603, Basmatia 19/8, Batelli 4/4, Betjan 32/8, Vishnanth 38/4, Central Cachar 138, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 12/4, Darjeeling Tea and Thichona 347, Dhunseri 7/14, Durrang 73, Dimakusi Terai 10/4, Gulma 18/6, Gohpur 10/10, Hasimara 90, Hattikhira 32/8, Jutlibari 17/4, Ioobah 19/12, Namburnadi 13/12, New Terai 19/12, Orang 13/8, Patrakola 854/8, Rajabari 23, Ranicherra 31/4, Rajnagar 165, Rutema 22/8, Singell 105, Teen Ali 19/12, Tezpore 14/12, Teeste Valley 41/4, Tirrihannah 31/12, Tukvar 42/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Nov. 18.

No applications were received for Bills and no allotments were made for deferred telegraphic and immediate transfers.

The highest tender received for deferred telegraphic transfer was 1/5 29/32 and for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/5 15/16.

One crore of rupees will be offered for sale next week.

Southern India tea states has declared interim dividend of 20 per cent.

CABLE ITEM.

Victoria Nov. 19.—The Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution authorising the lash as a penalty for the persons convicted of trafficking in narcotic drugs.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NO REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Corporation decided not to re-distribute the seats in the different Wards of the City, as it was thought the present arrangement was an ideal one. It was also decided to approach the Government with a view to amend the Municipal Act to give sufficient powers to the President to preserve order in the Corporation meetings by expelling a troublesome member if a majority of two-thirds could be secured for the purpose.

The Corporation approved of the estimates and plans for the construction of a Municipal Market at Matunga at a cost of Rs 133,800.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS.

The report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee on the question of altering the number and boundaries of the wards of the City and of re-apportioning the number of Councillors to be elected from among the wards was then considered. The report asked that the consideration of the question be postponed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the report be approved and recorded.

Mr. J. B. Bomon Behram seconding said they should have another election before deciding on the question.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to submit a plan of the City of Bombay showing 19 divisions thereof in which the population was approximately equal.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconding said no member was willing that he own ward should lose seats, but Mr. Mirza's plan would distribute the seats equally in all the wards.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the time had not yet come to revise the present system, as they wanted sufficient experience before they could think of revising it.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report be referred back to the Committee for consideration and report.

Rao Bahadur A. B. Pai said the wealth of a city was in its numbers, and no other consideration should weigh with them.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the present arrangement was an ideal one, as under Mr. Mirza's amendment there was the possibility of richer men coming in in a ward-election.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban thought that his own ward (Fort) was the most important one.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the City be divided into 75 wards, as he feared the present elections were conducted on purely communal lines.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconding objected to the system of cumulative voting.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey opposed elections on communal lines.

Dr. Jethalal Vora moved an amendment distributing the seats as follows:—A Ward 8; B 14; C 16; D 12; E 12; F 7; and G 7.

Mr. Asavale seconded.

The original proposition was adopted, the others being thrown out.

RECALCITRANT MEMBERS.

The Corporation considered the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that any member against whom a vote of censure was passed thrice by a majority of at least two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting should cease to be a Councillor. The report stated that the Act contained sufficient provision to guard the dignity of the House and recommended that the following suggestions should be embodied in the Act with the sanction of the Government:—

(1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order. (2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the session and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly. (3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the report be approved and adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved an amendment that three-fourths majority instead of two-thirds should be obtained before any of the suggested steps were taken.

The motion was agreed to the amendment being rejected.

GALLERIES FOR THE PUBLIC.

On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai the Corporation took up the consideration of the Committee report about lengthening the galleries for the public in the Municipal Hall. The report stated that nothing need be done now, as on special occasions arrangements could be made for some people in the hall itself.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi moved that the gallery should be extended, as he wanted the people to take more interest in the proceedings and in the civic affairs of the City. He deplored that on many occasions the public were turned out of the Hall on the flimsy pretext that the Hall would be spoiled.

Mr. Motiwalla seconding said on important occasions, respectable men, men of the position of Mr. Bharucha, had to take the Commissioner's permission to stand in the Hall Was that a dignified thing, he asked. He wanted the rate-payers to take more interest in their affairs.

Mr. Byramji opposed on the score of economy.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

KATHIAWAR LETTER.

JAM SAHEB'S EFFUSIONS.

AN APPEAL TO GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 15.

The Kathiawar Political Conference has appealed to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal to look to the past traditions of freedom and liberty of public life that his subjects enjoyed to their satisfaction for more than forty years, and reconsider his whole position regarding the public agitation in Dhorajee. The people of that town have been moved to action by the alleged corruption that was eating into the vitals of the Public Administration of the State. They have tried their level best to draw the attention of the authorities to the existing conditions and have fought a clean constitutional fight for the purity of the administration. Having failed to secure any redress for their manifold grievances, they at last resorted to the last refuge of the weak. They began to agitate and educate public opinion on this important question.

The people of Dhorajee are not alone in their denunciation of the State administration. They are backed up by united, though weak and voiceless, public opinion of the people of the whole State. It is up to the people of the State now to make this question their own.

DARBAR AT JAMNAGAR.

The Maharajah Jam Saheb has returned from England. His peeps into Imperial and International politics hardly leave him time enough for the healthy and progressive development of his own State. After a period of full ten years the New Year Darbar of the Maharajah was celebrated this year. Speeches were made on the occasion which were characterised by lack of responsibility. The speakers indulged in praises of the State administration and of the Maharajah in unmeasured terms irrespective of the real feelings and sentiments of the people whose sufferings, though mute and unsupported, call for immediate and prompt redress.

Mr. Dayashanker Vakil, who has arrogated to himself the title of the President of the local Prajamandal which exists in the imagination of a few Johukums, waxed eloquent over the generosity of the State Secretaries who liberally granted a magnificent sum of Rs 1,000 out of a revenue of about sixty lakhs for relief at a time when there was a dire scarcity of water in the State. This gentleman had no word to say of the silent-service of the indefatigable volunteers or the timely boring works opened at the expense of Sheth Laljee Naranjee.

Mahamahopadhyay Shastree Hathibhai also expended his learning in expatiating on the duties of Kings enjoined by the scriptures. The aphorisms were true and valuable; only one wished the learned Pandit had applied them rigidly to the relations of his patron with his fellow subjects.

JAM SAHEB'S SPEECH

His Highness was brief. He expressed sentiments which would be widely appreciated. He asked the audience not to mind the criticisms of papers in or outside Kathiawad "Good men will continue doing good under all circumstances. The wicked will stick to his wickedness. My royal family as well as myself can prosper only through common weal. I am not occupying this throne to ruin my people. Those Kings will themselves perish who have been instrumental in the ruin of their people. This is my conviction. I therefore ask you not to be anxious." These words of the Maharajah are noble words. It is desirable to see whether he has not lost sight of their truth in various measures which have thoroughly dissatisfied his subjects. It is time that his public actions were examined according to the standard he himself has so ably laid down.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

H. E. the Viceroy visits this province after a fairly long period. Lord Curzon was the last Viceroy to visit it. The officials of all States are busy preparing for the occasion. Plans and estimates have been already submitted and there is going to be a grand 'Jalsa' at Rajkot. The reception of the 'Bara Lat Saheb' should be so magnificent that it would cast all previous receptions of the Governors of Bombay into insignificance. A Darbar at Rajkot, a lion-hunt in the Gir and the royal hospitality of Jamnagar this is all that awaits the Viceroy in Kathiawad. The Nawab of Junagadh is in mourning over the recent loss of his sister, and it is said, he is not attending the Darbar at Rajkot. He will entertain the Viceroy merely at the Junagadh station, and the duties of the host at the Darbar will devolve on the Jamsahib, the next senior Prince in Kathiawad. Jamnagar is preparing to receive the Viceroy with unprecedented magnificence. Engineers from Delhi have, it is rumoured, been specially invited to come to fit up all arrangements for the residence of H. E. Lady Reading who is going to stay in Jamnagar while the Viceroy will be busy hunting in the Gir. This trip will cost no less than a score of lakhs to the tax-paying subjects of the States who have no voice in all these entertainments and who will be clean forgotten during these costly functions.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SECOND DAY: RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

THE DILKUSHA HURDLES. Distance 1¼ miles over six hights.

Raja Sripalsing's NOBBLER 10-2 Major Misa 1
Capt. M Brett's FOXTOR 10-7 Edwards ... 2
Major T Burndg's ARGENT 10-7 Capt. Newill 3
Mr. V Stephen's NEWHALL 12-0 Capt. Creagh 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8. Places Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 8.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J Scott's LOWLANDER 7-10 Belfour ... 1
Thakur Chandeshka Prasad's KISHOREE 9-9 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Basheer Ali's MONSOON JACK 8-0 (cd. 8-5) Harrison 3
Capt. Farrar's POLIDUCT 8-5 Edwards ... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.

THE LAINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawabzada Meerza's INDIAN BEAUTY 9-12 Cooper 1
Mrs. Woodward's TWO GATES 9-12 Capt. Bernard 2
Mrs Woodward's TOY SYMPHONY 9-2 J. McQuade 3
Mr. Kashi Charan's BRONY 9-6 O'Brien ... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 16.

THE BIBURY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr C Gregory's JAZZ BAND 8-1 H Walker 1
Mr. V Piggot's PINSK 8-10 Edwards 2
Mr. Basheer Ali's BLACK PETER 8-2 Harrison 3
Messrs. Mottabhoy and Rajmahomed Varir's OLD CHRIS 9-5 Purtoosingh 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48-8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 7.

THE ARMY CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Roscoe's BALMOOZAL 10-11 Mr. Webb 1
Lt.-Col G. Gill's VLINGER 11-12 Owner ... 2
Major H Misa's LEDDISTON 10-2 Owner 3
Major A Chapman's EDGAR'S JEWEL 9-2 Major Guild 4

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 9-8, 9-8 and Rs. 40-8.

THE ARAB CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R Jackson's BURRA SLAM 9-0, Thompson 1
Malik Jan Mohamad's BLUE BEARD 8-10 Alford 2
Pt. Bisheswar Nath's REFORM 7-3 (cd. 7-5) McQuade 3
Mr. W. Hughes's SHEMAL 9-2 Harrison ... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29-8.

HOCKEY AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 20.

Two more matches in the Gwalior Gold Cup Hockey Tournament were decided to-day. In the second round the Hero Club beat the First Star by two goals and Ajmer beat Kamla Raja by 4 goals to nil. The second game was interesting and keenly contested. The local team put up a smart defence and had several openings. They were unlucky once when a good shot from the centre forward hit the post. The Patiala Tigers and Lucknow Rovers have withdrawn.

MANCHESTER-NOVEMBER HANDICAP

Jazz Band is an additional probable starter for the Manchester November Handicap. The jockey has not yet been decided upon.

LATEST BATTING.

The following is the latest betting: 3/1 against Daimyo; 11/2 Labadens; 100/9 Dorsay; 100/7 Cottingham; Cloud Bank and Irish Eagle; 18/1 Carfathus; 20/1 Little Marten; 25/1 Foliac, Jazz Band Marvex and Vandricourt. All taken and offered.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In a friendly Association football match, Cambridge University beat the Casuals by 3 goals to nil at Crystal Palace.

Woolwich beat Sandhurst by 17 points three in a rugger match at Richmond.

In a County Championship Match Middlesex beat Hampshire by nine points to eight Teddington.—Reuter.

DHARWAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1924.

(From a Correspondent.)

This is the second year of the Tournament, the cup having been won by the Karnatak College during the first year viz. 1923.

There were five entries this year. The first round was played between the Karnatak College and the Dharwar High School on the 27th of September, on the Police ground. After a hard struggle on both sides the match ended in a draw, each side scoring 2 goals. It was, therefore, replayed on the Dharwar High School ground the next day when the Dharwar High School won a brilliant victory of 6 goals to 2 against the Karnatak College.

The K L E High School played the Local Team on the 27th of Sept. on the Dharwar High School ground and won a victory of 3 goals to 1.

The Tournament was then interrupted as the Police Team, which was to play next, left for Poona.

It was restated on the 16th inst. when the Dharwar High School played against the Police Team on the Dharwar High School ground and won a victory of 3 goals to nil.

POONA OPEN FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENTS

Lots will drawn on the 14th of December and the Tournaments will commence on the 20th of December 1924.

All applications for entries should be forwarded to the Secretary, Poona Open Foot-ball Tournaments, together with Rs. 10 as fees for each team, on or before the 13th of December 1924, accompanied by a list of 15 players from among whom a team of eleven shall be formed.

FOR SCHOOLS ONLY.

A seperate trophy called the "D B Bhopatkar Foot-ball Cup" is kept for competition which will be open only for 'bona fide' school teams and the winners of the final will hold it for a year. In addition three Medals will be given to the best among the players.

A bona fide school team shall produce a certificate from the school authority along with the application for entry, which should be forwarded so as to reach the secretaries on or before 13th of December 1924.

Lots will be drawn on the 14th and the matches will commence on 16th of December 1924.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1924.

THE ISSUES.

The Leaders' Conference meets to-day to explore the avenues of united action among our progressive parties. We insist on the term "progressive" because it is impossible to attract loyalists to any policy designed to invade the privileges of bureaucratic government. In this enterprise, the conciliation of the Liberals has become the preliminary issue. No visible effort was made in advance to ascertain the humour of the progressive section of the Liberal party and therefore a certain element of uncertainty exists regarding the very expediency of negotiations at this stage. The experiment we owe to the concern of Mahatma Gandhi to organise a united front, and we hope Liberal leaders who object to the acceptance of the invitation will at least realise that there is no cringing appeal for an unreal compact or for unity which means inertia. If we are able to persuade them that they can without dishonour join the Congress and strengthen the popular fight for freedom, we shall be gratified; but if through dictatorial claims they sterilise the prospect of peace we may part and proceed in our several ways to serve the country. We wonder if the Liberal leaders who fastidiously condemn the attempt quite realise the opposition Mahatma Gandhi has had to face in essaying the hazards of conciliation. There are many who regard the effort as initially wasteful. We may have a united Congress and a specific scheme of Swaraj to support; we may have a working alliance with distant parties: we may divide without any understanding whatever. The Liberals are not the only pebble on the beach and we are anxious that obstacles raised by them should not hinder us in the conciliation of other particularist claims over-shadowed by the Liberal problem. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who ought to be in Bombay, is now at Delhi in connection with the "Viceregal Investiture", and he pontificates from there about the risk of Liberals being extinguished through the mere act of participation in the Conference. He, like us, is against patched-up unity and his counsel for the prolific advance of Liberalism is to keep out of the devastating association of Nationalists. He is welcome to his view; but if Liberals come to the Conference with his advice at the back of their minds, the result can be predicted. Mr. Sastri seems to look upon the efforts of Congressmen as their suing for peace and clemency. It is nothing of the kind. If they feel that there is paramount advantage in united action, they should sweep away the cob-webs of prejudice and yield every point of difference they can, consistently with real principles. We strongly take exception to the hectoring temper of Sir Chimanlal who instead of realising the gradual extinction of his party in its prevailing isolation, represents all association with Nationalists as the cause of decay and a source of imminent calamity. They would do well to emulate the spirit of Mrs. Besant who open-heartedly recognises the elements of contact and trusts the healing power of a common purpose.

Warnings have been issued by Liberals less cantankerous than Sir Chimanlal, that the Congress should alter its creed, abandon the projected franchise, completely abjure the extremity of direct action and deny to the Swaraj party, which happens to be the Council-party within the Congress, its majority-status in matters strictly relating to Council-policy. As to the creed, we are emphatically of opinion that it accommodates the specific conception of Liberals and others with regard to India's destiny, and does not require any modification. There is a querulous anxiety among the older Liberals to predicate that India's final evolution of freedom lies within the Empire and that all our activities in pursuance of it should be "constitutional". Historically associated with Britain, no Indian desires, for the fun of it, a status outside the Empire if the full stature of freedom is possible for us within it. The British Empire is the sole survivor in the conception of "Empire", and whatever be the fate of world-evolution, India wants the security of permanent freedom. The Congress creed as it stands permits of the eternal affiliation of India in the Empire if through it national freedom is possible; outside it, if the Empire means derogation from Swaraj sovereignty and the humiliation of her nationals. To us it all seems to be a quarrel over a speculative dogma, and does not touch the problem of immediate progress. There is no objection to a foot-note explaining that the creed means inclusion within the Empire, if possible, for its possibility depends upon England. The creed proclaims the right of India to self-determination and it is an unfettered right. A quarrel over the hypothetical content of ultimate Swaraj would be out of place, and it would resemble a blood fight over the details of domestic economy among brothers before the house is clear of trespass. If anyone wants a categorical restriction, the demand would be unlike the view of Mr. Gokhale who said in a memorable speech that he would fix, as compared with other nations, no limit to the destiny of his country. As to the term "constitutional", we are surprised that to-day so vague a qualification should be deemed superior to the under-taking of non-violence. A dispute over the creed which allows of every feasible expression of our right of self-determination, would be a narrow-minded dissension which public opinion would condemn. The true worth of the British connection will appear when allegiance is whole-hearted and voluntary and when disconnection is optional with both parties. There should be no haggling over the creed, because it would be a pietistic squabble obnoxious to sober reason.

If the preliminary dispute over the creed is successfully negotiated, the Conference can discuss the franchise. To-day there is the four-anna franchise. The new proposals do not bind the Congress and they can be analysed without bias by all the representatives present in the Conference. We are strongly of opinion that the propagation of Khaddar should be conducted on an independent and scientific basis. Compulsion or vicarious production may, contrary to conjecture, retard the outturn, and the imposition of a specific form of manual labour as franchise will take away from the democratic basis of the Congress. The matter can be discussed freely and Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his wish that loyal concern for him should not affect its independent consideration. The Liberals next say that they are not satisfied with the "suspension" of the non-co-operation programme, for they want its abandonment. We repeat that it is a futile distinction as long as the Congress is free to restore what it has suspended or abandoned, and no present twist of language can deprive the Congress of the liberty to chalk out fresh programmes, not excluding direct action as long as it is non-violent. When the Liberals shy at the endowment of the Swarajist party with freedom to conduct Council policy, they ignore one serious difficulty. They, like the Swarajists, are for Council action and to the prosecution of a common object, the majority pledged to it would naturally expect the lead. The Liberals in the Congress can wrest it out of their hands or for the present negotiate a workable agreement with the Swarajists. The Conference should, after the first demonstration of speeches, appoint committees for discussion and not give way to desultory argument. But if like Sir Chimanlal at Olympus, Liberals disdain to discuss the matter there is no remedy in the hands of the Congress or the Swarajists. Do they realise the length to which Congress leaders have proceeded? If they imagine that it is due to a sense of failure and an appreciation of the protean successes of the Liberal party, they are totally mistaken. An honest endeavour is being made for peace and the consolidation of forces, and it is for Liberals to say to-day whether they will respond in the spirit in which it is made or treat with some elaborated version of the attitude preferred on their behalf by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST ART.

The official explanation recently published of the reasons which led Government to sanction the omission of freehand from the elementary and intermediate examinations assumes many things and scarcely proves anything. In dealing with the question Government were, we are told, "concerned with elementary education and not with higher art training". This is, indeed, an amazing confession. It reduces the elementary training in art to a vain pursuit. Elementary training obviously loses significance if it is independent of its object. It is not merely futile to suggest that elementary training has no bearing upon higher art training. It is preposterous. If the point of view obtains any degree of currency in the Department it indicates an alarming situation to which we shall presently refer. The official explanation simply appears to re-echo "the long struggle between rather ill-digested Continental ideas and the native English view of what schools should be and do" which characterises the efforts of educational reformers in England. The omission of freehand, the explanation maintains, "is in line with modern generally accepted opinion." To what part or parts of the wide world is this comprehensive statement to be applied? It is certainly not a reference to the opinion in India. Is it moreover a generally accepted opinion only or a generally accepted practice as well? "Drawing in outline should not be confined", so we read in one of the latest publications on the subject by the Education Board in England, "to work from copies." Obviously the practice even in England is not in conformity with the generally accepted opinion. The "work from copies" may be omitted from an "ideal plan". It would, however, be "in many cases" difficult to follow. These statements from the English publication, a careful perusal of the outline plan recommended therein, the suggestion for the comparison between "curves of growing and living forms" and "ornamental objects" as also the suggestion that "throughout the course the acquirement of manual dexterity should be aimed at" indicate that Prof. Veale, is, in regard to actual practice rather premature in watching the "dustbin" for "all copying of the flat". It still occupies a more respectable place in England. The tendency to appropriate arguments applicable to situations and educational outlook different from those in this country is certainly more dangerous than the tendency to appropriate "ill-digested ideas" from abroad.

The arguments advanced in support of the abolition of freehand appear to be formulated by some one completely innocent of the conditions in India. They might have been, for aught we know, borrowed. They have all the traces and emphasis familiar to students of educational thought and tendencies in England. The emphasis on "the study and interpretation of reality" as the only object of elementary training in art and the veiled contempt for "abstract ornament" in the official explanation are eloquent of the situation which has isolated the Department from the educational needs and outlook of the country. The elementary training in art cannot and must not end with the "study and interpretation of reality". It must, in conformity with national traditions and future requirements, prepare the student for the appreciation of what the Westerners call "abstract ornament". For, it is largely this "abstract ornament" which has influenced the artistic heritage of this country. Its distinctly "decorative" tendency, that is to say, the capacity to go beyond reality, the capacity, in fact, to design is an invaluable national asset. It is this talent for design that has given unmistakable distinction to the painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts of the nation. And the student whether he is a potential artist or citizen, must, during the course of his elementary training in art acquire the indispensable faculty for the purpose. An insight into the traditional form of training and apprenticeship which enabled the student to cultivate 'perfect control of the hand and the eye' should make this obvious. That the control and discipline thus acquired by the "conveying out of a graded series of patterns" did not "crush initiative" or "deaden the inventive faculties is" Percy Brown remarks, "proved by the high standard of the arts in the Orient". Knowledge of opinion or methods in the West is not enough. Those who aspire to introduce reforms must go further. But the Department appears to go no further than the imported literature in its library. There is no evidence to show that it has ever attempted a systematic and dispassionate survey of the artistic needs of the people.

The abolition of freehand is certainly not the outcome of any proved demand or necessity. There is already ample provision in the elementary and intermediate course for "drawing direct from actual objects and from nature". If the subject were neglected it was obviously the business of the officials responsible for the training to remedy the defect. It is a strange procedure to find the remedy in the dropping of another subject which incidentally lessens their work. We want them to see that the subjects in the curriculum are properly taught. We do not need an officer like the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, who receives a higher pay than even the Principal of the School of Art, to tell us that they may be dropped. We can achieve the "reform" without any expense. It seem that the "generally accepted opinion" is a convenient cover for many departmental sins. But even that convenience is futile when the Department seeks to justify or rather assume the elementary training in art from the higher art training. The Department ought to know that the "modern generally accepted opinion" in the West attaches the greatest importance to the close relation between the two branches of training in art. The rigid classifications in art training has there completed the mischief. The community brought up on elementary education "not concerned with higher art training" and not inspired by the highest artistic guidance, has nearly lost its artistic perceptions and impulses. Elementary education is reduced to "subjects" in the curriculum that bears no relation to the actual needs of the artists or the citizens. Elementary training in art must have definite aim, a definite purpose. What is that purpose? Or, is it just a "subject" in the curriculum for elementary education? We want both artists and citizens who can appreciate and maintain them. Both, therefore, need the same general guidance, in the elementary schools. The training in them must be thus inspired by the best method and the highest examples. It is for the Bombay School of Art as the central art institution, to provide that inspiration. The recent efforts of the School have won for it recognition, here as well as in England, of a progressive institution. It is only fair, therefore, that it should be allowed the freedom to shape the training in art in its elementary stages in accordance with the qualities it would require from potential artists and citizens. We know the qualities Capt. Gladstone Solomon would require. His views on "abstract ornament" and the distinctive artistic potentialities of India are public property. It is not possible that he will allow himself to be persuaded by "ill digested ideas". He cannot claim that he will not concern himself with elementary training in art as an essential preliminary to higher art training and to the development of faculties that will enable the student to appreciate the arts and the art-crafts of the nation. We do not know who originated the idea of this segregation of elementary training in art from higher art training. We do not know whether it is employed merely as an argument or whether it is a policy of the Government. If it is their policy, the secret procedure is a conspiracy against Indian art. It will ruin the School of Art and permanently damage the prospects of the students. It deserves, therefore, the greatest condemnation. It is against precedent, against practice, and against Indian sentiments and ideals.

Notes of the Day.

Regrettable But Not Surprising.

The European Association has declined the invitation of the President of the Congress to attend the All-Party Conference which meets to-day. Neither the rejection of the invitation nor the reasons given for the decision surprise us, though we sincerely regret that the members of the European Association have missed a great opportunity of proving to the people among whom they live and prosper that Englishmen love liberty not only for themselves but also for others. The Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy and the resort to Regulation 3 are an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of individuals and no Englishman in his own country would permit such [illegible] freedom. But Freedom, Just[illegible] assume a new meaning wit[illegible] when they are dealing with [illegible] subjects" in India. This [illegible] long as India is regarded [illegible] field for political domination [illegible] exploitation. The Council of the [illegible] Association could, however, have [illegible] its inability to accept Maulana Ma[illegible] Ali's invitation without indulging in [illegible] misrepresentation of the purpose of the invitation and the attitude of the Congress. It is not, as the Council mischievously suggests, the condemnation of the efforts of the Government to deal with a terrorist conspiracy that is desired, but the condemnation of a wrong remedy which will not only not cure the disease but aggravate it. Nor is it true that anarchical crime "still awaits unequivocal censure" by Congress leaders. It is amazing that the Council should have stooped to the suggestion that the Congress, whose sheet-anchor is non-violence, has not directed public opinion against "the growing cult which adopts the bomb and the revolver as its political weapons." Such a deliberate perversion of truth is unworthy of a responsible Association.

First Fruits.

The British Government has requested the Secretariat of the League of Nations not to place the Security and Disarmament Protocol on the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the League to be held in Rome on December 8. The plea advanced in support of this request is that it is necessary to consult the Governments of the Dominions before Great Britain is able to proceed in the matter. Reuter's London correspondent volunteers the information that this does not at all mean the scrapping of the Protocol. But the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, we think, is on surer ground when he says that the decision does amount to this and need not cause surprise owing to the strong objection taken by certain Dominions to the Protocol. The Protocol embodies the first genuine step towards transforming the League of Nations from a League of Oppressors into a genuine instrument of international conciliation; but, as such it demands on the part of the signatories to it a surrender of what they consider to be their sovereign rights. States which have not violated or have no desire of violating the principles for which the League stands will, of course, have nothing to fear from this seeming surrender. But the conscience of those ruling the British Empire or parts of it is not very clear in this respect. Hence the decision of the British Government now announced which, despite assurances to the contrary, is an earnest of the new British Government's contribution towards the undoing of the great work of international conciliation and peace begun by its predecessor.

Students and Non-Cooperation.

In his article on "Young India" which we reproduce elsewhere, Mahatma Gandhi reports a friend saying to him that the suspension of Non-Cooperation has caused consternation among the students and they ask why they, the greatest sufferers, should now remain in national schools. The issue, so far as the students are concerned, is certainly a vital one, but it also constitutes a test of the faith of the students and of those who had induced them to abandon Government institutions. The test can be fulfilled only by a renewed and vigorous efforts to see that the national schools and colleges are equipped and conducted in such a manner as to be the envy of Government schools and colleges. The national schools, the Mahatma says, are among the best fruits of Non-Cooperation. A large number of them certainly are, but not all of them as should be the case. While the students attending them may be expected to keep the flag of Non-Co-operation flying, the leaders of the Congress have also a duty to perform, neglect of which can only be characterised as a cruel crime. That duty is to see that the national schools and colleges receive all financial support and expert attention that they need.

A Small Causes Court Holiday.

Last year we called attention to the failure of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to notify the Ramzan Id as a holiday for the Court. We understand that the Council of the Vakils' Association has now approached the Chief Judge with a request that the Court should be closed on the Ramzan Id day. The Ramzan Id is a most important Muslim holiday on which all Government offices and Banks are closed and it is an anomaly that the Small Causes Court should alone work on that day and thus cause infinite annoyance and inconvenience to Muslim litigants and witnesses as well as Vakils. As the final arrangements regarding the Court holidays are about to be made, we trust the Chief Judge will see that this particular cause for complaint is removed.

TOWARDS UNITED ACTION

TODAY'S GREAT CONFERENCE

YESTERDAY'S INFORMAL DISCUSSION

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

MEETS AT 4 P. M.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, General-Secretary All-India Congress Committee writes to say: As announced the All-India Congress Committee meets at 4 p.m. to-day at the Muzaffarabad Hall. It is proposed to adjourn the meeting soon after to hold the All-Party Conference. Ladies and gentlemen attending the Conference are therefore requested to be at the Muzaffarabad Hall at 4 p.m. Tickets for the Conference are being issued to Representatives of recognised institutions at the Muzaffarabad Hall.

The passes will be issued to the members of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the trustees, Tilak Swarajya Fund, and the Presidents of the District Congress and Taluka Committees at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road from 11 a.m. (S. T.) to-day.

ARRIVAL OF MAHATMAJI,

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

Most of the All-India leaders who are expected to attend the Non-Party Conference in Bombay are now in the city—the orthodox N.C.O.'s, Swarajists, Moderates, Independents, etc. A large number of them arrrived on either Wednesday or Thursday, and the few who are lagging behind will come to-day, when the Conference is likely to be held, according to the programme. The Muzzferabad Hall where the meeting will take place has accommodation for about five hundred representatives, more or less, and it is expected that all told, including the members of the All-India Congress Committee, that limit will no be exceeded. The gentlemen have been accommodated in the various Indian hote in the city. The offices of the Provincia Congress Committee are also placed at th disposal of the guests, and if necessary these will be utilised for lodging purposes. A number of the more prominent politicians are the guests of their friends in Bombay. At any rate there is no dearth of accommodation and the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have done their best to accommodate all those who need any accommodation at all.

On Thursday morning Mahatma Gandhi came down from Delhi, accompanied by Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari. To receive them, in spite of the early hours, there was a large gathering on the platform of the Grant Road Station, in addition to the volunteers. They were received on behalf of the B.P.C.C. by Mr. R. S. Padbidri and Mr. J. G. Nensey, between whom there were Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others. At the same time, at the Victoria Terminus from Calcutta came Deshbandhu Das, Mrs. Das, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and others. By the Madras Mail came Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappaya, and Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, the deputy leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Council, together with other members of the party who have been deputed to the Conference. Mr. Venkatappaya is putting up at the Sardar Griha, while Mr. and Mrs. Das and Mr. Reddy are staying at Jayakar's residence at Thakurdwar. Maulana Shaukat Ali stays in the Khilafat Offices. The other Moslem leaders from Delhi are staying elsewhere.

From the Central Provinces has come Mr. N. B. Kelkar, an ex-minister who was one of the first to give evidence before the Reform Committee at Simla. It is not known whether he is an Independent or a Moderate, and perhaps his attitude will be determined by the Conference or the Moderates here yesterday. The Conference was private and was not open to the Press.

Yesterday morning, as previously arranged, a Conference of the more important leaders was held at Laburnum Road at the residence of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, where the Mahatma is putting up during his stay in Bombay.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Among the latest arrivals yesterday for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the All-Party Conference, were—Lala Hansraj, Mr. Aga Muhammad Safdar, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. N. C. Sen of Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Das (junior), Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

The following were among those who attended yesterday, the Informal Conference at Laburnum Road:—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalm Azad, Dr. Ansari, Lala Hansraj, Mr. Aga Muhammad Safdar, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Vallubhbhai Patel, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Shankarlal Banker, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mrs. C R Das, Srimati Anusuya Ben, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Sjt. Konda Venkatappaya and Mr. C. R. Reddy.

Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani had prolonged discussions with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday afternoon, while Mr. M. A. Jinnah came to Laburnum Road later in the evening and privately conferred with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

We understand the Working Committee of the Congress will meet this morning (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. at Laburnum Road where Mahatma Gandhi is staying. After the Working Committee meeting is over the Informal Conference of the leaders is expected to be resumed.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal is expected in Bombay to-day.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

LIBERAL COUNCIL MEETING

TWO SPOKESMEN CHOSEN FOR TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held yesterday evening, in the Hall of the Servants of India Society. Owing to short notice, the attendance was not very large. But over 30 members attended and they included representatives from Madras, Bombay, the U. P., C. P., and Berar. Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale presided. The Council passed a resolution of deep regret at the death of Mr. Montagu and instructed the Secretary to send a cablegram of condolence to the Hon. the Lady Venetia Montagu. The Council next passed the following resolution on the latest repressive measures in Bengal:—

"(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India are strongly of opinion that the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance is far too extensive in scope, and notwithstanding the provision of appeal to the High Court from the judgment of special Commissioners, it places excessive powers of arrest and detention in the hands of the executive. Having regard to past experience of the working of such measures, and particularly regulation III of 1818, the Council apprehend that there are serious dangers in the employment of that Regulation, as well as in the working of the ordinance of injustice being caused to those whose political activities are of an entirely different character from those of persons engaged in anarchical conspiracies. (b) The Council of the Federation are of opinion that while anearchical crimes should be put down, the true remedy for the present political situation lies in the adoption of a far sighted policy of constructive statesmanship, which, the Council feel assured, is bound to evoke a response from peop'e of all classes".

The Council next considered the Congress President's invitation to the Conference of all parties to be held on November 21st and 22nd. A large number of opinions from individual members who could not be present at the meeting, as well as of some of the provincial liberal organisations were placed before the meeting and there was a general discussion on the recent Calcutta pact between Mr. Gandhi and the leaders of the Swaraj Party as well as on the present creed of the Congress.

The meeting came to certain general conclusions and selected two of the members of the Council to be its spokesmen at the Conference.

EUROPEANS DECLINE INVITATION.

GROSS MISREPRESENATION OF CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

In the course of a reply to the President of the All-India Congress Committee, the European Association while regretting inability to accept his invitation to send representatives to the Bombay Conference says: "In considering the open invitation issued by you to send delegates to the meeting of the Committee of the All-India Congress to be held in Bombay on the 21st instant, the Council of the European Association feels that only by the recognition of the legitimate interests in the country of all the communities and parties can the peaceful progress of India be assured. The Council notes with regret, however, that this invitation has been issued for the purpose of uniting all parties in condemning the efforts of Government to deal with a terrorist conspiracy, the existence of which has received general confirmation from many directions including some of the Congress leaders but which still awaits unequivocal censure by those leaders. Until, therefore, the Congress is prepared to make an effort to direct public opinion against the growing cult which adopts the bomb and the revolver as its political weapons, the Council can take no part in Congress deliberations of the nature suggested which can only have the appearance of at least tacit support for the forces of disorder. The use of extraordinary powers of the nature granted to the Executive by the special Bengal Ordinance is repugnant to all citizens whether European or Indian but the Council recognises and has assured itself of the existence of exceptional conditions calling for those special measures which have been proved in this and other countries to be the only effective means in similiar circumstances of maintaining public security. Whilst willing to co-operate with all communities, the Council considers that full support of Government at the present juncture will do far more to secure political progress in India and to establish the claim of the Congress to political sanity than protests against the methods by which Government is attempting to stamp out a state of affairs abhorrent to all law-abiding citizens can ever do. The Council, therefore, regrets its inability to accept the invitation.

NON-BRAHMINS' DEMAND.

WORK FOR COMMUNAL CLAIMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

At an emergency meeting of the Twenty Club of Madras a resolution was passed to the effect that while the Twenty Club was anxious for the union of the various political parties working in the interest of the country, it was emphatically of opinion that such union was not possible, so far as the non-Brahmin party of Madras was concerned, unless the Congress clearly defined the goal of India to be Swaraj within the British Empire; adopted strictly constitutional methods for its attainment; gave up once for all its policy of Non-Co-operation and adopted responsible co-operation in its stead and accepted and worked for communal representation.

Messrs. A. Ramswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., K. V. Menon, Editor of "Justice" were also requested to represent the Twenty Club at the Bombay Conference.

TAMIL NADU SWARAJ PARTY.

At a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swaraj Party held at Madras resolutions were passed giving full support to the Leaders' Manifesto including the proposal that work in connection with the Councils and the Assembly should be carried on by the Swaraj Party as an integral part of the Congress organization and on behalf of the Congress.

Members of the Justice Party are expected to join the other Madras delegates to Bombay on the way.

The Swaraj Party will be represented by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Anjineyulu M.L.C., Mr. V. Ramdas of the National Home Rule League and Mr. A. Ranganath Mudliar M. L.C., have also left.

REPRESENTATIVES OF B. P. ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has appointed the following gentlemen as representatives to the All-Party Conference to be held in Bombay:—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. Bhulabhay J. Desai; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji; Mr. K. M. Munshi; Mr. G. B. Trivedi; Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas.

DR. VARADARAJULU UNABLE TO ATTEND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

In response to the invitation of Maulana Mahomed Ali for the All-Parties' Conference in Bombay, Dr. P. Varadarajulu, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has sent the following wire to Pandit Motilal Nehru and M. Mahomed Ali:—

"Presiding Dharampuri Confetence 23rd unavoidable excuse absence. Heartily support Gandhi-Das Pact, Brahmin non-Brahmin settlement in South India urgent, but discussion in Bombay Conference will be fruitless. Suggest early Conference in Madras early date."

MADRAS LEADERS LEAVE FOR BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

In response to Moulana Mahomed Ali's invitation to the All Party Conference in Bombay, the following left Madras to-night:—

The United Nationalists of the Legislative Councils:—Messrs C. V. S. Narasinha Raju, the leader of the Opposition, C. V. Venkatramman Iyangar, S. Satyamurti, Dr. Narayan, Dr. Suryan, T. Ramalingam Chetty and Vellingiri Gounder.

The Non-Brahmin Party:—Messrs. A. Ramaswami Modliar, B. Muniswami Naidu, K. Seethatram Reddi, B. Mahabalie Hagde, B. Ramchandra Reddi Haji Abdulla Sahib and P. T. Rajan, all these Members of the Legislative Councils and

Messrs. P. T. Kumarswami Chetty, relative of Sir Tyagaraja Chetty the leader of the Madras "Justice" Party, Dewan Bahadur M. Arunachala Modali Mr. K. V. Menon, the Editor of "Justice."

MESSRS. JOSEPH AND KRISHNASWAMIER LEAVE FOR BOMBAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PALGHAT, Nov. 20.

Sjt. George Joseph and T. R. Krishnaswamier left Calicut at 1 p.m. on 19th to Bombay to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting reaching there on the evening of the 21st instant.

"CHRONICLE'S" SPECIAL INTEVERNEWS.

"NO SWARAJ WITHOUT CHARKHA."

There is no Swaraj without the spinning wheel.

M. K. GANDHI.

UNITY OF PROGRESSIVE INDIANS.

Dr. Annie Besant, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago and has been a guest of Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji at the Napien Sea Road, was visited by a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday morning to elicit her views on the Gandhi-Swarajist Compact and the All-Party Conference that meets to-day.

Dr. Besant said, the Congress creed as it stands to-day and the spinning franchise proposed by Gandhiji are no obstacles in her way of re-joining the Congress. But she has grave objections to several points of the Calcutta Pact adopted by Gandhiji on one side and Messrs. Das and Nehru on the other. Gandhiji's proposal, for example, to recognise the Swaraj Party as the official party of the Congress in the Assembly and Councils cannot be accepted by the Liberals and Independents. She of course recognises that the agreement is between Gandhiji and the Executive of the Swaraj Party and neither the No-Changers nor other parties have anything to do with it so far. Her another objection to the Pact is that, while recognising the Swaraj Party as an integral part of the Congress, it allows them to frame rules regulations and policies for their Council Programme independent of the Congress to which they will not be responsible or accountable. But at the same time the Congress as a whole will be morally responsible for the actions of the Swarajists inside or outside the Councils. Such an anomalous position is bound to create friction between the parties. In her opinion it will be worse than dyarchy within the Congress.

Dr. Besant hopes that to-day's Conference will be able to create a workable understanding between the parties and that all progressive Indians will unite together to achieve Swaraj which alone is the sure remedy for anarchy and antidote to revolution.

UNITY OF ACTION.

Every day I am getting more and more overwhelmed by a sense of our slavery. And unless we can unite all parties that seek Swaraj, it is almost impossible to break our chains. With the concurrence of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Swaraj Party and some other friends, I have invited representatives of all political parties and communities to assist the All-India Congress Committee with such guidance as they can offer. I do hope we arrive at a settlement, and that the unity we establish is not the unity of inaction, but of resolute action and persistent action undertaken to win the freedom of India. May God help us with His guidance and grant to us the Will to unite and the Will to be free.

MAHOMED ALI.

IN THE CRUCIBLE.

"All kinds of metals are going into the crucible. What will emerge is a mystery to me. But I have always worked for unity which does not mean a mere mechanical identity of opinion, but unity which is all the richer for infinite divinity of ideals and temperaments, with full liberty to realise themselves without being hampered by a narrow and censorious definition of so-called unity as we have it in the country.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

To-day's Conference is mainly intended to serve as an opportunity for exchanging thought. Though there is a general desire for unity, there are likewise differences of view point which can only be effectively adjusted by a free and frank discussion face to face. Fortunately the moment is opportune and well calculated to bring all together, on an issue which may prove the nucleus of a larger unity on the important qualities connected with Congress work. Let the beginnings of such a unity be made at to-day's Conference, and it will grow in a spirit of mutual consideration and goodwill. If we let this opportunity slip out of our hands, it may not occur again for a long time.

C. R. DAS.

WANTED CHANGE OF MENTALITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai in an interview to "The Tribune" to-day said, "The Congress has adopted the right course in accepting the Swaraj Party as an integral part of the Congress, but the fact that the Swaraj Party organisation would still be a sort of independent appendage to the Congress with rules made by itself and funds of its own shows that the orthodox ideas of Congress work maintained by the No-Changers have not been materially altered. The Constructive Programme sketched by Mahatma Gandhi as the proper work of Congress leaves it practically a non-political body, which is hardly desirable. In his opinion Non-Co-operation has failed in its immediate objective and the country has practically abandoned it. The Mahatma ought to have admitted it frankly, fully and abandoned it as such. Its mere suspension is bound to prevent those who had fundamental objections to it in principle and details from joining the Congress. Non-Co-operation was absolutely correct in principle, but its success depended among other things, on the Hindu-Muslim unity. The assumption that the Hindu-Muslim unity had been attained was one of the causes of its failure."

Lalaji is afraid that although Non-Co-operators and Moderates have come very near to each other on account of the bitter experiences of the last four years, their mentalities are still different and unless these mentalities are changed, mere patch-work unity will not be of much use. It is necessary that there should be united demand for a Constitution and united effort to achieve it, but not necessarily a united political organisation. United organisation is not necessary for united front. He is opposed to the spinning franchise and is of opinion that contribution to the funds of Congress on an income-tax basis ought to form the basis of franchise with necessary exemptions and exceptions.

LET THE WHOLE LINE ADVANCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru interviewed by our representative hesitated to express any opinion before coming to any definite decision with the Liberals and other parties. In a few words, however, he expressed himself in favour of unity of the parties, for in his opinion there could be no more parties in the country than two—namely the people and the bureaucracy. He was optimistic that the All-party Conference would achieve that unity among the people which alone could add vigour and momentum to the movement for Swaraj. "Now" the time for the whole line to advance" he declared with confidence as he stepped into the car, and then motored down to the Laburnum Road.

ELIMINATE NON-ESSENTIALS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed by our representative declared that the supreme need of the moment was unity. And he believed that if a workable understanding could be arrived at, not only between No-Changers and Swarajists, but among all parties working for the common purpose of attaining political emancipation, and if a common platform could be created, not necessarily sacrificing fundamental principles which the parties concerned held dear but by each eliminating the non-essentials which tended to accentuate their differences—then he was sure the movement for Swaraj was bound to grow in volume and strength and would gain more ground and the country would be fully prepared for the last struggle for liberty—if such a struggle was ultimately forced upon them by an obtinate bureaucracy. He earnestly wished that the leaders and representatives of the various parties and associations who would meet on Friday (to-day) in Conference would sink all their minor differences and rise equal to the occasion.

WANTED A POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

The Indian National Congress is the unofficial Parliament of India and every person who accepts the creed is entitled to admission within its gates. It will at once lose its national character if any restrictions are erected against such admission. If I have my way, I will even go to the length of abolishing the four annas fee and admit every person over the age of 18 years who signs the Congress creed as a member of any Congress organisation. I yield to none in my advocacy for the extensive and intensive spread of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and the use of khaddar, and yet I am totally opposed to the introduction of the proposed spinning franchise. By introducing such a franchise we would be shutting out of the Congress people who do not believe in the spinning wheel, either as a political or economic weapon. We have no right to do so. I have already said that the Congress is a national assembly and it will at once lose its national character if such a change is introduced in the constitution. I hope the Conference that meets on Friday next will take this aspect of the question into consideration and will do nothing which might keep away a large number of persons from entering into the Congress. The object of the Conference is to secure unity among the various schools of political thought in the country. We have to bear in mind that outside the National Congress there are parties and individuals who have very little faith in the charkha, and it is therefore highly essential that no artificial barriers should be created against them. On the contrary every effort should be made to facilitate their entry into the Congress. These observations apply equally to another proposed change namely, that a person shall cease to be a Congressmen if he does not wear khaddar dress while he is on Congress business. I would not support this change, because I know there are a large number of people who do not believe in the use of khaddar and would not, therefore, join the Congress if this change were introduced. Every party in the country should have a place in the National Assembly and nothing should be done to deprive any one of his rights to join the Congress. In the present creed of the Congress No-Changers, Pro-Changers, Moderates, Besantites, and all other parties can come in. If some have kept away, it is not because of the Congress creed, but because of the non-cooperation resolution. Unfortunately, this resolution of the Congress has been regarded as a creed in some quarters. This is not so. The Congress may pass any resolution by a majority, but so long as the creed is not altered and is acceptable no one need be afraid of joining the Congress. The majority party in the Congress will always carry on its own resolutions, and it is for the minority to make endeavours to bring the country round to its views. It is on this basis that the national assembly should be organised, and I trust all the leaders of all the parties who will gather in Bombay next week will realise this and not refuse to join the Congress on the ground that the resolution of the Congress stands in their way. Resolutions, after all are recommendatory and not mandatory, and it is open to the minority to go to the country and appeal to the people to accept their view at the next Congress.

The most important question that will be discussed at the Conference will be the question of the recognition of the Swaraj Party by the Congress. According to the manifesto of the three leaders, the activities of the Swarajists in the legislative bodies should be recognised as part of the work of the Congress, to be carried on by the Swaraj Party and the Swaraj Party is to be free to make its own rules and to collect its own funds. It appears clear from the manifesto that the Swaraj Party is to carry on its work on behalf of the Congress and as an integral part thereof, and yet without any control by the Congress. I do not understand why Congress should be responsible for the activities of the Swaraj-

(Continued on next page.)

"A TRAGEDY AND SCANDAL"

3RD CLASS PASSENERS' LOT

"PASSENGERS' DAY" OBSERVANCE

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Swarajya Party, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Bombay Hummitarian League, Sugar Merchants' Association, Municipal Teachers' Association, Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujrati Hindu Stree Sabha, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to observe the Passengers' Day. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mohaned Chhotani presided. Speeches were delivered by a number of leading gentlemen irrespective of divergent political views agreeing on the burning question of the day, viz: Passengers' grievances and how to redress them. They all appealed to Indians to be united and agitate for their common rights and above all to strive to attain Swaraj which was the only panacea to redress all their legitimate grievances.

LEADERS' MESSAGES

The Chairman at the outset requested Mr. J. G. Nensi, the Secretary, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to read several of the messages he had received from different parts of India.

Mr. Nensi then read a message from Mahatma Gandhi, who said:—"I have full sympathy towards all the efforts to redress the grievances of third class passengers. None should expect me in the meeting."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wrote:—"I regret that owing to ill health I am unable to attend the Passengers' Day demonstration. Mr. Jivraj Nesat deserves great praise for his faithful and determined efforts to better the lot of our poor brethren who are compelled to travel third class. Their plight both by sea and land is a tragedy and a scandal."

Mr. Manubhai, the Dewan of Baroda wired on behalf of the Baroda State:—"Baroda Government appreciates the efforts of your Association to get redress of the passengers on Indian railways."

There were also messages of sympathy and appreciation from His Holiness the Sankaracharaya, Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Mr. Sumant Mehta and others. The officials of the G I P Railway and B B and C I. Railway as well as Senior Inspector of Railways were also invited by Mr. Nensi to the meeting, but they had sent letters of regret for their absence.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lalit then sang a song specially prepared for the occasion. The Chairman then moved the first resolution which was passed unanimously it ran as follows:—

This public meeting commemorates this second anniversary of the Passengers' Day and records its anxiety and regard for the convenience, comforts and self-respect of the travelling public of this country and expresses regret and deep concern at the attitude of general indifference on the part of Railway administration towards Indian Passengers specially those in the third class while appreciating at the same time whatever efforts have been made by these administrations for ameliorating the conditions of travelling public and expresses the hope that the indifference and apathy which resulted in such a grim tragedy as the death of 70 Moplah prisoners will for ever be a thing of the past.

RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola then moved:—

This public meeting emphatically urges the Agents of the B.B. and C.I. and the G.I.P. Railways to give the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association Bombay the privilege of sending their representatives on their Local Advisory Committees; and requests the authorities of all railway lines to remove wherever, there exist grievances like the following:—

Exhorbitance in rates, antagonism of freight charges and classification of goods towards the industries in India; want at all important stations of waiting rooms, platforms, and shelter, facilities for early purchase of tickets and early weighment of luggage, sufficient light throughout the night, latrines, and adequate water supply, for 3rd class passengers; want in trains of alarm chain, sufficient light at night, upper berths, clean latrines and adequate water supply want of adequate number of trains at convenient times resulting in overcrowding; the management of railways by private companies, racial distinctions in the matter of reservation of compartments for passengers and in the scale of pay and privileges given to railway employees and want of special facilities for females in entrance and exit at the gates

Mr. Fazal said the only thing that created force was 'unity' and he appealed all Indians to be united and by their united strength to represent their grievances to the authorities. If they were not united, he said, their resolutions would be consigned to the waste-paper-basket.

A HOUSE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, in seconding the resolution said the Railway Advisory Committee was like a house without foundation. It contained a variety of men except the representatives of the passengers who required somebody to advocate their cause there.

"AGITATE AND AGITATE."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, in supporting the resolution, expressed his feeling of resentment at the treatment meted out to the third-class passengers. He urged the audience to agitate and agitate till their grievances were redressed. He did not think resolutions would be consigned to waste-paper-baskets as those days were already passed. He assured his hearers that the railway companies were trying to solve their difficulties and it was only a question of time when they would get full satisfaction. He also thought that the days of giving insolent replies by the railway companies too had gone and if they did, there were ways and means of dealing with them. He agreed that the freight charges were exhorbitant on Indian railways and gave instance of cement coming from England, Germany and Italy which competed in price with the cement manufactured in India because railway rates in India were excessive. He also deprecated the system of reserving separate compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the third-class and said they should keep up the agitation until this law empowering the railway companies to reserve special compartments for these communities was revoked.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in further supporting said he was connected for the last seven years with the railway employees and he was convinced that their lot was in no way better than that of the third-class passengers. They were also like slaves to the White officials and it required a hundred Jivraj Nensis to redress their grievances as well as those of the 3rd-class passengers.

The resolution was carried.

FACILITIES FOR STEAMER PASSENGERS.

Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi then moved the third resolution:—

That facilities be provided for passengers of steamers by way of (a) convenient arrival and departure of steamers, (b) waiting sheds, sufficient boats etc., at fixed rates for embarking and leaving the steamers, and (c) reduction of fares which have been raised exhorbitantly.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand in seconding said their faith in the authorities was well nigh extinct. In regard to the 3rd class passengers there would be no exaggeration to say that in carrying them they thought they were carrying human cargo.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji supported the resolution and said if one wanted to compare the difference of comfort and convenience accorded to Europeans and Indians they should go to Ballard Pier and Carnac Bunder. At the former place the Europeans were given all the modern conveniences while the Indians at Carnac Bunder were treated like a herd of cattle or slaves.

The resolution was carried.

PASSENGERS' DUTIES.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved:—

This public meeting while recognising the duties of the railway authorities to provide facilities for the travelling public holds that it is no less a duty of the passengers themselves to look to the comforts and convenience of the fellow-passengers and the railway administrations and hopes for the development of the strong social conscience in the general travelling public and in the railway staff.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said to get justice from the railway companies the passengers too had a duty viz: of unity, co-operation and brotherly feeling, and he hoped all of them would make an effort to this end.

Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding said if they wanted equity it was their duty to be just to others. Above all they should strive, he said, to make India politically free and wake public conscience and all their grievances would be redressed by themselves.

Mr. B.F. Bharucha said the Nagpur-mail Poona-passenger, Calcutta-mail and Madras-express trains had no accommodation for putting luggage or for sleeping. The whole arrangement of carrying passengers was scandal.

The resolution was carried.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EYE HOSPITAL IN DELHI.

LADY READING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

This afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of the ruling princes and chiefs, the officials and the local gentry, Her Excellency Countess of Reading laid the foundation stone of Dr. Shroff Charity Eye Hospital on a site near Daryaganj. In inviting Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone Dr. Shroff briefly narrated the history of the Hospital which was first inaugurated some ten years ago in a small room in a Dharamsalla. The present Hospital, he said, when complete would provide accommodation for fifty in-patients and there would also be a seprate out-patients department. The whole scheme would cost about Rs. 400,000. He thanked Her Excellency for subscribing Rs. 10,000 towards the fund and sympathy which His Excellency the Viceroy had shown in contributing Rs. 2,500. He hoped that the ruling chiefs and the public at large all over India would follow Their Excellencies noble example in responding to call for helping this noble cause. Her Excellency then laid the foundation stone. Mr. Abbott Chief Commissioner, Delhi spoke few words.

Her Excellency Countess Reading who was given a loud ovation said "You have been told the history of this Hospital of which I just laid the foundation stone and I should like to add my tribute to the wonderful work that Dr. Shroff has done for the blind. I hope this Hospital the foundation stone of which I have laid today may bring happiness and hope to many poor sufferers here in Delhi and its surroundings. I trust that Dr. Shroff's efforts will be crowned with success. I thank you all for your attendance here to-day."

COMMERCIAL BUREAU OF LEAGUE.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN MEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

"Madras Mail" understands that Dewan Bahadur T. Vijiaragavachariar, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition has been appointed a special officer in the International Commercial Bureau of the League of Nations.

TOWARDS UNITED ACTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

ists if the Congress is not to have any power or control and guide its activities. As a Congressman I should strongly object to this proposal. If the activities of the Swrajists in the legislative bodies are to be recognised as part of the Congress work, there is absolutely no reason why the Congress itself should not take up this work. The All-India Congress Committee and the various Congress Committees should appoint sub-committees to regulate, control and guide the activities of the Congress legislators in the legislative bodies in the country. This will do away with the necessity of keeping up a separate Swaraj party organisation, the existence of which all over the country, in my humble opinion, is not calculated to promote the best interests of the Congress. The proposal in the manifesto is likely to embarass the Independent and Moderate members of the various Legislative bodies in as much as their activities will find no recognition at the hands of the Congress, unless they choose to make a common cause with the Swarajists. This, in my opinion, is unfair. What is really required is that a common policy for the Congressmen in the Legislative bodies should be laid down by special committees as indicated above, and that policy should guide the activities of all Congressmen who are in the Legislative bodies, whether they be Moderate Independents or Swarajists.

Another very important question that will be discussed at the Conference is the question of suspension of the Non-Cooperation Resolution. I am not disposed to support such a wholesale change. I realise that the time has come for a radical change in the Non-Cooperation programme. The experience of the last three years has shown that several items, particularly the three boycotts in the Non-Cooperation programme require to be materially modified. But I do not see my way how and why the Congress should be asked to give up or suspend such items of the N. C. O. programme as the boycot of titles of Government functions and Government nominations. Such a change is bound to land us into endless complications and difficulties. It seems the proposal is to suspend even the principle of N. C. O. in the activities of the Congress. I am afraid I must strenuously oppose this. I think the N. C. O. programme should be so altered and worked as to bring as much pressure to bear on the bureaucracy as possible. Every action of a N. C. O. should be judged not in terms of the extreme doctrines of love and non-violence, but as to how much pressure it is calculated to bring to near on the bureaucracy. Therefore, I advocate the capture of every elective seat in the Legislative bodies, Municipalities, Local Boards, Village Punchayats, Universities and other institutions. An N. C. O. is bound to carry with him a different atmosphere in the body in which he finds himself. Similarly, instead of continuing the boycott of schools, I would advocate the capture of all the Municipalities and Local Boards, as also the Universities, and thereby control as far as possible the management of all eductional institutions in the country. The Congress should make it a part of its programme to run candidates at every election and to lay down the policy to be pursued by the members so elected. If the Congress accepts this programme, I have no doubt that the N. C. O. movement will once again revive and yield better results.

But the most important question that is likely to be discussed at the Conference is the question as to how to combat the new era of repression inaugurated by Lord Reading in Bengal. I am frankly of opinion that a nation-wide campaign of the boycott of British goods should be taken up in right earnest by the Congress. Since the days of the Kenya wrong all parties in the country have been taking up the boycott of British goods, and the Congress at Delhi passed a resolution advocating the boycott. Unfortunately, however, we have never taken up this movement in all seriousness. With Mahatma Gandhi against us it is not possible to have a nation-wide campaign, as many of us would like to have. I appeal to Mahatmaji to reconsider his position and lead this movement as a protest against the policy adopted by the authorities in Bengal.

Lastly, I would like the Conference to consider the question of the organisation of Labour. The Congress has from time to time passed resolutions favouring the organisation of Labour in somewhat vague and general terms, but no definite scheme has yet been evolved for the purpose. In India 80 per cent of the population can really be called Labour, and to take up organising Labour in India in vague and general terms is meaningless. What is necessary is that workers in particular limited industries, should be organised and the object should be frankly political. For preparing a definite scheme on some such lines, the Congress should appoint a Committee of experts.

In short my opinion is that the Congress should give a prominent place to political programme. I am afraid, reading between the lines the manifesto proposed to restrict the activities of the Congress to matters which are not essentially political. Not that I attach less importance to such questions as the Hindu-Moslem unity and the removal of untouchability, but I maintain that these are questions which cannot be altogether solved so long as the power is in the hands of foreigners who are interested in keeping up and fomenting communal differences. My view is that with the growth of political consciousness and patriotism among the various sections of the people these differences will gradually diminish, and, therefore, every attempt about the concentrated in the Congress on the political programme and not lay too much emphasis on questions such as the Hindu-Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability.

VITHALBHAI J. PATEL.

THREE REQUIREMENTS.

In my opinion the only way to secure a united conference is first to bring about a settlement between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. Secondly, the policy and the programme of the Congress should be based on political lines alone, and the constitution of the Congress must be overhauled. The franchise cannot be regulated to secure political or economic advantages, but it must be a qualification based on property or educational test for membership of the Congress. And thirdly, the policy and the programme of the Indian National Congress must be carried out in a lawful manner.

M. A. JINNAH.

UNITY IMPOSSIBLE.

I intend to attend the Conference to-morrow between the All-India Congress Committee and the representatives of other public associations, although I am not at all sure of any useful result accruing therefrom. The purpose of the Conference is two-fold:

Firt, to focus every variety of opinion in the country on the Bengal Ordinance and, if possible, to oppose it; and secondly, to bring together the different parties that now exist in the country on the Congress platform.

So far as the first is concerned, I am afraid it will be very difficult to arrive at common point of view as there will not be many people in the country who will be prepared to subscribe to the theory that the proceedings in Bengal have been taken with a view to crush constitutional agitation and particularly the activities of the Swaraj Party against the Government.

So far as the second is concerned, I do not see how all parties in the country can be united on the same platform so long as the differences between them, even though of method and outlook, continues to be those of principle and fundamentals. The insistence on the wearing of Khaddar, when attending a Congress session, and on the acceptance of the spinning programme even by proxy, is extremely unfortunate and can scarcely help the object in view. Even if these were removed and many other outstanding differences solved, a union of all the parties in the country such as existed prior to the spirit, is under present circumstances impossible. Unless the existence in the country of certain parties is frankly recognised and they are admitted in the Congress and their Executive Committees in equal numbers, and their views respected as such, I am of opinion that it will only be a repetition of the old story of the majority perpetually flooding the minority, with the result that a complete and real union will continue to be as distant from realisation as it is to-day.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

Nov. 20.

FEDERATE THE PARTIES.

Albion is entrenched in the heart of India. The position is infinitely more impregnable than Cataline at the gate of Rome Expulsion, not resistance, is the problem we have to resolve. Union is strength. Line of least resistence is Prudence. Practical politics is the path of wisdom. Pride and Prejudice are the immortal enemies of union. Logic and theory are potent poisons in practical politics. Good logicians make bad politicians for logic does not operate like laws of nature in overcoming obstacles. They create obstacles. I believe in God in Heaven and Union on Earth. True patriotism, nationalism, rationalism, liberalism, statesmanship and self-sacrifice consists in general amalgation and mobilisation for common action. If we cannot amalgamate let us at least federate. Federation is perfectly compatible with the perpetuation of Parties and Political Schools as distinct entities sustained by diverse principles. Awake, arise or accursed be.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE FITTEST LEADER.

I am sceptical about the projected union between all and sundry, irrespective of the policies and methods for which they have stood or still stand. But I do think that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to effect a coalition or fusion between the different Nationalist parties under the aegis of the Congress. No body need question the Congress recognition now given to the Swarajists by Mahatma Gandai, seeing that Swarajists were active members of the Congress, sharing the toils and sufferings and dangers of N. C. O. while the others were neutral or hostile. All the same, since it was the Boycott that kept a number of Nationalists out, accommodation must be given to them on honourable terms and if need be the Swarajya Party's programme may be slightly modified for this purpose. The present Congress franchise is acceptable to me, but it is felt that the fee is too high (in terms of money) and would keep many out and some desire to have a money payment also as a further alternative. No constitutionalist need feel shy at the possibility of direct action; and indeed in my view of it Constituntionalism necessitates it if and when Government tries to carry on in defiance of elected opinion, such as by a Minority Ministry, which would necessitate obstruction as a duty, or by closing the Legislatures. In such contingencies, which I am sure will arise when big Nationalist majorities are returned pledged to carry out a radical reconstruction, there is only one way of defending the Constitution; and that is by the pressure, economic or political, of direct action. So this need not prevent the Constituntionalists from forming a union with the Congress-Swarajya Party.

At bottom it is a question of the spirit with which we should meet the Bureaucracy. Those that feel that we have nothing but the grace of England to depend upon will naturally not join any movement which rests on faith in the people's strength also as one of the hopeful factors and in its exercise as other nations struggling for freedom have done.

I am aware of all the difficulties, external and internal—and they are belated—confronting our efforts. But either the efforts must be made or we should renounce our pretensions for Home Rule. Mahatma Gandhi is the fittest man to lead us; he should treat the No-Changers and Swarajists as two wings of the same army under his command and direct them vigorously, co-ordinating their movements and securing mutual co-operation, and also increase the strength of his forces by fusion or alliance with the other genuinely Nationalist parties in the country.

C. R. REDDY.

Deputy Leader United Nationalist Party, (Madras).

WEAR NOTHING BUT KHADDAR.

We might surrender everything for the sake of unity, except recognition of the fact that the present moment requires every one of us to wear Khaddar and nothing but Khaddar, and to spin as much as he can to make khaddar available to every man woman and child.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES

To-day's Conference provides an opportunity for politically minded people in the country to adjust their differences. The Calcutta pact furnishes a basis for discussion. It is intented to lead to a heart to heart talk on the important issues with which the country is faced. The moment is opportune, for after a four years life of discord and differences, the country perceives, more than ever the need for unity. This can only come from a free and frank discussion. To exaggerate differences at this eventful hour will be unwise. I have no doubt that if all who attend this Conference to-day are impressed with this necessity, the beginnings of a real understanding will not be difficult.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

KEEP N. C. O. FLAG FLYING.

The All-India Congress Committee members should remember that the abandoning of Non-Cooperation means betrayal of the masses, who are in no way benefited by the Gandhi-Das-Nehru agreement. Let Mahatma's will be done and Congress surrendered to Swarajists free of Non-Cooperation, but the flag of Non-Cooperation must be kept flying in the country. Bengal Repression can be answered only by tightening the five boycotts, not relensing them. Nothing but a common programme can unite the political workers of different creeds. In any way, orthodox Non-Cooperators must be left free to preach Non-Cooperation to the masses.

HARDAYAL NAG.

COALITION TO MEET COMMON DANGER.

Although the most optimistic patriot may not expect or predict that the Unity Conference in Bombay is going to work a miracle and, as it were by one stroke close up the ranks that are at present so wide asunder, still it is quite reasonable to hope that as a result of their commendable efforts, at least the two hostile camps may be converted into two allied camps.

However much one may desire to see a genuine heart-unity between the two parties, still, viewing the facts as they stand, one cannot help feeling rather despondent at achieving that glorious result by mere assembling and debating. It is not the difference in the methods, manner or programme of the two parties that make me so sceptical; the real hitch in the way, to my mind, is the difference in the two temperaments and mentalities. A conference or a joint deliberation may vary a programme or alter the methods so as to afford a common basis, but a longer and a more difficult process would be necessary to bring a radical change in the temperament or mentality of either party so as to include them in one school of political thought. A pact between the Swarajists and the No-changers is more easy of attainment because, though temporarily divided by different method and programme, still practically temperamentally they were the same.

Still, however, difficult the task and distant the prospect, patriots on both sides must make every effort to have as much association and less dissention between them as possible.

British public life records a recent instance during the war of contending parties in England, holding more divergent views and having varied programmes than the "Extremists" and "Moderates" in this country uniting in one solid block to form a coalition cabinet to meet the common danger and to face grave crisis. Our Liberal friends are often quoting the examples of British politicians and statesmen—will they not follow it on this grave occasion?

If, however, the laudable efforts of patriotic ledears fail to achieve the real object, the next best course is, as suggested above, to convert the two hostile camps into allied camps, each forming a battalion of the same Swaraj army, one the advanced and the other the rear guard, marching against the common enemy instead of warring with each other.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

FEAR OF LIBERALS' EXTINCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 19

In an interview with a press representative Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who arrived here this morning for attending the Viceregal investiture said that the Liberals would be blundering in joining the Congress as the result of the impending discussions in Bombay. He hoped that the Liberal Federation would not accept the invitation because the differences were so fundamental and he saw no sign of the Congressmen dropping all ideas of mass action in any form and adopting the Liberal creed which alone could form the basis of real unity. He believed that the country's interests would be promoted by a common front, but such unity at present seemed inconceivable. Patched-up unity would do no good, while the failure would only provide the Congressmen with another stick to beat the Liberals and throw blame on them. Of course this did not mean that the Liberals and Congressmen could not unite in opposing any particular measure such as the action taken by the Government in Bengal. He appealed to the Liberals to save the threatened extinction of Liberalism which must be the result by their joining the Congress under the present circumstances.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

PASSPORTS TO BE ISSUED

GOVT OF INDIA'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Government of India have authorised the issue of passports for the delegation on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee which is proceeding to Hedjaz and Nejd.

MR. SUBASH C. BOSE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE'S TRIBUTE.

The following appears in the first number of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette":

By the arrest of its Chief Executive Officer the Corporation has been crippled in a manner hardly to be estimated by those who are outside it. The loss to the Corporation is one that is truly staggering. In the ordinary course of events the sudden removal of the executive head of such a huge organization as the Calcutta Corporation would lead to serious dislocation of work. But Mr. Bose was not only the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation but practically the controlling hand in every important work done or proposed to be done by it. As regards the "Gazette," the very idea originated with him, and we know that he was preparing a detailed scheme of the manner in which it should be conducted. But his instructions, advice, and help are no longer available to us, and we have to start with a heavy handicap. How heavy this handicap is being daily realised by those who had the privilege of working with him and had intimate knowledge of the gifts and graces of his intellect and character. Their faith in him remains unshaken, their hearts go out to him in the prison house, and they hope along with Mahatma Gandhi that he "will soon be restored to the Corporation and be able to resume the services which he was rendering with great ability, efficiency and integrity."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

Cardinal Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland since 1887 died to-day at the age of 84. He played an important part in the Irish troubles which was rendered more difficult by the fact that he was a Home Ruler living in Ulster. He was noted for his fearless denunciation of crime as a means of attaining national aspirations. He was always opposed to the Irish Republic.—B.O.W.

ANDHRA AGAINST THE PACT.

To Mahatmaji and Leaders' Conference Mr. Hari Sawothama Rao, President 1924-25 Andhra Provincial Conference and Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wires:

Local Hindu-Muslim affairs prohibit immediate movement yet I feel it a duty to communicate Andhra opinion. While appreciating Mahatmaji's greatest lead and prepared fully to co-operate in the huge work of restoring national harmony Andhra differs acutely on principle from the Gandhi-Das-Nehru pact. The words "unwilling or any such cause" are destructive of all national discipline. The words admitting limitation of wearing khaddar at politica, and Congress functions are bound to encourage hypocrisy and frustrate the object.

If unity is impossible without this and unity must be had, better not mention Khaddar and the spinning franchise. Strong resolutions of the Congress would serve the purpose more effectively and save the nation from false position.

The Andhra Provincial Conference passed a resolution on the spinning franchise in the original form almost unanimously.

"SERVANT" AT ONE PICE.

The "Servant" of Calcutta edited by that stern, unbending and uncompromising Non-Cooperator, Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, which has vigorously opposed the agreement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru has decided in order to popularise the ideal of Non-Cooperation to reduce its price to one pice for the town and two pice for the mofussil.

BOULTON BROS

MORE DISCLOSURES.

MR. MACFADYEN'S EVIDENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Macfadyen's evidence before Mr. Johnstone, District Judge, Delhi, in connection with the Development Corporation and other Group Companies of Messrs. Boulton Brothers.

Proceeding, Mr. Macfadyen said that he had no recollection that the relations between De Souza and himself were strained at any time. He heard from Mr. Billimoria when he was in Switzerland about two months ago that Mr. De Souza had claimed mortgage or 10, Alipore Road, Delhi. Mr. De Souza had not spoken to witness about mortgage before. Replying to the Judge, witness said he was extremely surprised to hear about his claim that the Alliance Bank would have remitted that amount of £12,000 to London without the deposit of this security. Mr. Macfadyen proceeding answered counsel, as regards Bunyan Trust it was created in early 1916 to carry out certain agreements between the Bank and Boulton Brothers and Company. When the arrangement came to the knowledge of Mr. Black, General Manager of the Bank, and himself, they arranged for its cancellation. This was in August or September, 1918. They considered the arrangement to be an undesirable one as far as the Bank was concerned. The details of this were given in his statement to Sir William Peat in London. The Northern and General Investment Company was to the best of his knowledge controlled by Mr. Moncrieff. Beyond one or two transactions it was not a live company. All the information witness could give as to the delay in presenting the balance sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1922, was contained in his affidavit (it appeared from this affidavit that a big deal was being completed with the Lever group in London by which the Corporation was to benefit to a great extent and the date of the balance sheet was delayed in order to incorporate these benefits in this balance sheet).

MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

In this connection witness produced a letter from Mr. W. W. Boulton in which he was urged that a dividend should be paid for the benefit of Maharaja Scindia. Witness insisted that no dividend should be paid in his report appended to the balance sheet he had indicated the justification for no dividend being paid. He also wrote a letter to the Maharaja stating that it was essential, and that the reconstruction of the company was necessary. No dividend was given actually paid.

Counsel: But insistence on the part of the two Boultons in 1922 to declare a dividend in that state of the Company would have been dishonest.

Witness: I would not say dishonest. All I can say is that it was not a procedure I could agree to. If the dividend had been declared I should have resigned. Witness then explained several entries in the accounts. He said that no calls were made on the lakh shares of the Corporation held by the Trust of India until 1922. But then it was known that the Trust of India was unable to meet the call. There were no directors unconnected with various concerns of group and this was one of the weaknesses of the whole position. All the preferred shares except a few were practically held by Boulton Brothers or their nominees. The preferred shares were almost entirely held by His Highness who had no vote except under certain contingencies. He never quite understood the action of Mr. De Souza for certain benefits from the Development Corporation. Four days prior to the meeting where the arrangement set out in the minute of 4th October, 1919, witness resigned manager-ship of the Corporation though he remained Director when he was in London on Bank business in November, 1921.

DEAL WITH LORD LEVERHULME.

He learnt that Boulton Brothers and De Beers were negotiating with Lord Leverhulme for the sale of the Premier Soap Company of India. One of the conditions was that the Developments Corporation should give up the managing agency for the Soap Company, the Premier Soap Company and North-West Soap Company. Witness had not taken part in proceedings on behalf of the Corporation in original agreement to which concerned were Boulton Brothers and Lord Leverhulme. The Boulton Brothers and Company were to pay over to the Development Corporation ten lakhs of rupees out of seventeen lakhs agreed upon between Lever Brothers. But owing to the weak position of Boulton Brothers, and the possibility of their failure witness had the agreements altered so that the allocation of only ten and three-fourths lakhs was made directly to the Corporation, the Corporation undertaking in turn to pay over the difference between this sum and seventeen lakhs to parties concerned. One of the parties was Mr. De Souza who got one lakh and three-quarter of rupees in shares. In this connection Mr. Macfadyen had stated in his affidavit that he received no benefit direct or indirect from the deal. In the conclusion of the examination the witness stated it would be seen that from the examination of Mr. Macfadyen and it was admitted by Mr Billimoria that the latter had not attempted to substantiate against Mr. Macfadyen the personal charges made against him by the original petitioner. Mr. Billimoria thanked Mr. Macfadyen for giving every possible assistance and information in his power and added that he had nothing against Mr. Macfadyen, but he still adhered to this view regarding the balance sheet.

SIR L. STACK

CONDITION MOST GRAVE

DOCTORS NOT QUITE HOPELESS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Cairo.—Sirdar Sir Lee Stack was unwell yesterday morning and only with effort attended the War Ministry. He had not eaten anything which in the circumstances was fortunate.

Syed Zaghlul Pasha in an interview with the pressmen deplored the attack which, he said, was most astonishing when the country had returned to tranquility on the withdrawals of his resignation. Zaghlul was convinced the criminals wanted to disturb the peace of the country.

The Sirdar is showing slight improvement but his condition is still very serious.

LATEST.

The Sirdar's condition is most grave. Hemorrhage is affecting digestion and causing sickness, but the doctors do not abandon hope. The next twenty-four hours will probably be decisive.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL'S "RESPONSIBILITY"

ENERGETIC ACTION DEMANDED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The attack on Sirdar Sir Lee Stack has created a profound impression here. Newspaper leaders reflect the deep indignation felt and demand not only condign punishment of the assassins but energetic British action to re-establish respect for Britain in Egypt. The members of the Egyptian Government and especially Zaghlul are largely held morally responsible for the crime owing to their anti-British attitude. —Reuter.

STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

FUTILE CHASE OF ASSAILANTS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Cairo.—Sirdar Sir Lee Stack was going home when assailants who were secreted in the doorway of the stores department of the Ministry of Education threw a bomb which hit the motor car but did not explode and it fell into a gutter. The assailants followed the car firing continually. Frightened occupants of a passing tram-car sheltered themselves lying down. One assailant crossed the road and reloaded his revolver from the magazine handed over to him by a man standing on the pavement. A policeman who pursued was hit thrice and was seriously wounded.

The assailants entered a taxi-cab waiting in a side street. Two Englishmen on a motor-cycle, with a sidecar, slowed down for the purpose of taking the number of the taxi-cab upon which the man jumped out of the taxi-cab and fired repeatedly at the motor-cyclists but missed them. Then the taxi-cab speeded off It is noteworthy that Mr. Asquith, who is holidaying in Egypt, had an audience with King Fuad this morning.

A bulletin says Sirdar Sir Lee Stack is suffering from the shock of three bullet wounds in the stomach, hand and foot. His condition is serious. His Aide-de-camp, Captain Campbell of Blackwatch was hit in the chest, and the chauffeur in the arm and leg.

ZAGHLUL EXPRESSES SORROW.

SEARCH FOR THE CULPRITS.

Zaghlul and Ministers called at the Residency and expressed profound shock and sorrow. A deputation from the Chamber expressed similar sentiments. Zaghlul Pasha was obviously most affected.

Reuter's representative who visited the scene of the outrage at 2-30 in afternoon found that the Minister of Interior, the Governor Commandant and many officers were investigating mills. The bomb was lying in a gutter untouched. Police were searching empty cartridge-cases, of which six hitherto have been found. Police are satisfied that they have the correct number of the taxi-cab, and with several important witnesses available they hope to capture the assailants.

ZAGHLUL CALLS ON KING FUAD.

CHAUFFEUR OF TAXI-CAB ARRESTED.

Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Reuter in the most moved manner described his horror. He said after seeing the wounded men in the Residency he went to the Palace and informed the King who was most pained. Zaghlul Pasha added that an enquiry was opened. The chauffeur of the taxi-cab was already arrested, and Government would leave no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators to justice.

SIRDAR'S CHAUFFEUR'S PLUCK.

The attack on the Sirdar was made in Shariaka Srelaini which is the main busy throughfare. The Egyptian chauffeur inspite of his wounds put on full speed, and brought the car to the Residency which was nearer than the Sirdaria. Lord Allenby, Mr. Asquith and others were lunching when the wounded men were brought in and there was general stupefaction.

£ 10,000 REWARD FOR CAPTURE.

Zaghlul Pasha has issued a communique appealing to the public to aid the authorities and offering a reward of £10,000 for the apprehension for the criminals.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPERATION.

The Sirdar will be operated upon in the Anglo-American hospital. The Sirdar intended to leave for the Sudan yesterday evening, but had postponed his departure to November 23rd.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

"CONDITION AS GOOD AS CAN BE EXPECTED."

The Sirdar has been successfully operated upon and his condition is as good as can be expected.—Reuter.

8 ASSAILANTS INVOLVED.

Cairo.—A bullet was found lodged under the Sirdar's lung. The stomach was full of blood, but the intestines were not perforated. The stomach and muscles were intact. Transfusion was proceeded with, and has done good. The Sirdar's condition near midnight was more hopeful.

It is now thought that about eight assailants were involved. They escaped in two taxis.—Reuter.

"KEEP THE FLAG FLYING."

NO-CHANGERS ON TRIAL.

"DERIVE STRENGTH FROM WITHIN."

SWARAJISTS--NOT A PARTY OF VIOLENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in yesterday's issue of "Young India":—

It is not to be wondered at that No-changers are intensely dissatisfied with the agreement arrived at between the Swarajists and myself. I have repeatedly admitted that I am but an humble explorer of the science of non-violence. Its hidden depths sometimes stagger me just as much as they stagger fellow-workers. I observe that the agreement seems just now to satisfy no one but the parties to it. Many Englishmen regard it as an ignominous surrender to the Swarajists on my part. Many No-changers regard it as a lapse, if not a betrayal. A friend says that it has caused consternation among students. Why, they ask, should they remain in national schools if non-co-operation is suspended? They are the greatest sufferers and they have not been considered in the pact at all. I hold a letter from an Andhra friend which arrests attention and calls for a reasoned reply.

NOT A PARTY OF VIOLENCE.

Surrender on my part it undoubtedly is. It is a conscious surrender, but not, as an English paper puts it, to the party of violence. I refuse to believe that the Swaraj Party is a party of violence. Such charges were I know levelled against even the late Dadabhai Naoroji and Justice Ranade. They were suspected and shadowed. Lala Harkishenlal who had no more to do with any party of violence than Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself was arrested and imprisoned by that satrap. I would have been false to the country if I had not stood by the Swaraj Party in the hour of its need. Let it be unequivocally demonstrated that it has had anything to do with violence and I shall be prepared to denounce it in as strong language as is open to me to use. On such proof I shall sever all connection with it. But till then, I must stand by it even though I do not believe in the efficacy of Council-entry or even some of the methods of conducting Council warfare.

But recognition of the party as an integral part of the Congress does not mean surrender by individuals of their non-co-operation. It means an admission that the Swaraj Party is a strong and growing wing of the Congress. And if it refuses to take a back seat without a fight, and if it is necessary or even expedient to avoid a fight, the claim to a definite official recognition is irresistible. Every Congressman, however, is not, by reason of his being a Congressman, assumed to be a believer in all the items of a Congress programme. My own position, I admit, is somewhat different. I have made myself instrumental in bringing the agreement into being. I am not sorry for it. Rightly or wrongly, the country expects me to give it some guidance. And I have come to the conclusion that it is in the interest of the country to give the Swaraj Party the fullest possible chance of working out its programme without let or hindrance from No-changers. The latter are not bound to participate in its activity, if they do not like it. They are free and bound, as the Swarajists are bound, to pursue the constructive programme only. They are free also to retain their individual non-co-operation.

WHAT SUSPENSION MEANS.

But suspension by the Congress means that non-co-operators can derive no support or strength from the Congress. They must derive all their strength from within. And that is their test and trial. If their faith abides, it is well with them and non-co-operation. If it vanishes with suspension, non-co-operation dies as a force in public life. But a friend says: "If you waver, what about lesser men?" I have not wavered. My faith in non-co-operation is as bright as ever. For it has been with me a principle of life for over thirty years. But I cannot impose my personal faith on others, never on a national organisation. I can but try to convince the nation of its beauty and usefulness. And if I find in reading the national mind, that the nation in so far as it is represented by the Congress must have breathing time, I must cry halt. I may misread the mind of the Congress. When that happens, I shall cease to be any force in the Congress. That will be no calamity.

A PARTY OF ORDERLY PROGRESS.

But it would be a calamity if by my obstinacy I stand in the way of the country's progress by other means, so long as they are not positively mischievous and harmful. I should for instance rise, even if I was alone, against methods of actual violence. But I have recognised that the nation has the right, if it so wills, to vindicate her freedom even by actual violence. Only, then India ceases to be the land of my love even though she be the land of my birth, even as I should take no pride in my mother if she went astray. But the Swaraj Party is a party of orderly progress. It may not swear by non-violence as I do, but it accepts non-violence as a policy and it discountenances violence, because it considers it to be useless if not even harmful. It occupies a prominent position in the Congress. I do not know that if its strength was tested, it might not be found even to occupy a predominant position. It is easy enough for me to secede from the Congress and let the party run the Congress. That I can and will do when I find that I have nothing in common with the party. But so long as I have the faintest hope of its redemption, I shall cling to it like a child to its mother's breast. I will not weaken it by disowning or denouncing it or by retiring from the Congress.

I have used the word "redemption" in no offensive sense. I have too my method of *Shuddhi* and *Tabligh*. It is the best the world has yet seen. Conscious of my own ground and strength, I let the party act upon me and influence me as much as it will. It enables me to know it at its best. I make no secret of my intention that by coming under its influence, I hope to influence it in favour of my method. If in the process, it redeems me and converts me, all honour to it. I should then declare my conversion from the house top. It is *Shuddhi* by reason appealing to reason and heart speaking to heart. It is the non-violent method of conversion. Let non-co-operators join forces with me. At the same time let them remain firm in their individual conduct. If their non-co-operation springs from love, I promise that they will convert the Swarajists, and even if they don't succeed, they will have lost nothing personally. If the country is with them, the Swarajists, if they do not follow, will naturally take a back seat. And if the latter gain ground during the twelve months of grace, they must be undisputed masters of the Congress, and non-co-operators must be content to be in a minority. They may register me in advance as one of that minority.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

The problem with the students is the same. Non-co-operation may be suspended, but schools will not be suspended. They are an accomplished fact. They are among the best fruit of non-co-operation. The students are therefore expected to keep the flag flying and show to the country that they can flourish even though the Congress may suspend the non-co-operation programme. It is poor faith that needs fair weather for standing firm. That alone is true faith that stands the foulest weather.

MELBOURNE DOCK STRIKE.

SHIPPING HELD UP IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Melbourne.—The wharf labourers have joined the waterside workers' offensive against the overseas shipping which, therefore, has been held up in all the Australian ports.—Reuter.

IRISH BYE-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A miniature general election is proceeding in the Irish Free State in the form of 14 bye-elections.

The South Dublin election has resulted as follows:—

Lomass (Sinn Feiner) 17,297
Hughes (Gov. supporter) 16,340—Reuter.

NORTH MAYO BYE-ELECTION.

Another Irish election result from North Mayo is as follows:—

Madden (Republican) 14,628
Professor Tierney (Treaty-ite) 13,758
—Reuter

DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

REQUEST OF BRITISH GOVT. FOR POSTPONEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

A communication has been addressed to the League of Nations by the British Government in which a request is made that the discussion of the Geneva Protocol and other cognate questions which figure upon the agenda of the meeting of the League Council taking place in Rome on December 8th should be temporarily postponed. The British Government had made their request in view of the fact that it has but lately assumed office, and desires more time than would otherwise be available to enable the question of the Protocol and various problems to which it gives rise to be thoroughly reviewed. The present Government has emphasised its desire that on the question of foreign policy the views of the British Dominions should always be taken very fully into consideration, and upon the question of the Protocol, which is a matter of the greatest importance to the British Dominions on the other side of the world, full exchange of views with the Dominions' Government is considered essential.

AN INCORRECT INFERENCE.

These exchanges obviously take considerable time. It would be incorrect to infer from this action that the policy of the British Government is to abandon the principles underlying the Protocol. It would be even a greater error to assume that Government is less sympathetic than its predecessors either to the legitimate desires of France for security or to the necessity of maintaining the treaties. It is however clear that while abroad the aims of the Protocol received the warmest support, certain of its clauses have to be examined very carefully not only with a view to safeguarding the interests of the British Empire but also from the point of view of maintaining cordial understanding between Britain and the United States. Even if as a result of this examination it should be found that full support could not be given to the Protocol, as it stands, it is certain that no such conclusion would be reached unless the alternative suggestion embodying the broad aims of the Protocol could, at the same time be put forward to take its place.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

It is expected that, within the next few days, German experts will visit London for the purpose of continuing the negotiations in regard to the Anglo-German commercial treaty which have hitherto been conducted on the British side by Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador, and his commercial staff in Berlin. Lord D'Abernon is also coming to London in connection with this matter.

26 P.C. LEVY ON GERMAN GOODS.

In regard to the operation of the Reparation Recovery Act it is emphasised in London that the British Government has no intention of abandoning the 26 per cent levy on German Exports to Britain.—B.O.W.

FRANCE AGREES WITH BRITAIN?

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says that according to "Le Matin" France has expressed compliance with England's request that the discussion of the Disarmament Protocol should be postponed for the present.—Reuter.

WATLING STREET

PRINCE OPENS RECONSTRUCTED SECTION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

The Prince of Wales, to-day, formally opened the reconstructed section of Watling Street. This, as is well-known, is an old road which was built by the Romans and extends from Dover through London to Chester. The reconstructed section lies between Dartford and Rochester, southeast of London, and is 11 miles in length. A splendid new road has been made 80 feet wide. It has taken three years to complete. The Premier accompanied by Colonel Ashley, Minister of Transport and other officials travelled through the whole section followed by a procession of cars 2 miles long. In declaring the road open, His Royal Highness recalled that this great project for reshaping and modernising an ancient Roman highway from London to Dover had served to relieve serious unemployment prevailing.—B.O.W.

PERSIAN SIRDAR'S PENITENCE.

APOLOGY TO PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The General Staff has to-day published a telegram from Sirdar Aghasse to the Premier, in which the former apologises for his past conduct and promises complete fidelity for the future. At the same time, he asks the Premier to appoint time and place for a meeting.

The Premier has replied stating that he accepts Sirdar Aghasse's apology, provided that he makes complete submission.—Reuter.

Teheran Nov. 20.—The Government denies the report which was current here in the middle of the month that Sir Percy Loraine was likely to arrange an interview between the Prime Minister and Sardar Aghdasse.—Reuter.

JAVA EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES.

664 KILLED : 52 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Batavia.—The casualties as the result of the earthquake have now been definitely established. They are 664 killed and 52 injured.—Reuter.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

GENUINENESS NOT DOUBTED

CABINET COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter has reported that there is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the letter. The Government's reply to M. Rakovsky's recent note will be in this sense and will emphasise the necessity for the cessation of the Bolshevik propaganda in Great Britain.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

M. HERRIOT OUTLINES HIS REASONS

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—

Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, M. Herriot outlined his reasons for the recognition of the Soviet Government and stressed the necessity for a close survey of the Bolshevist policy in Asia, French colonies and Protectorates. He declared that Poland and Rumania were consulted and they stated they had no objection to French recognition. He emphasised that by recognizing the Soviet he, by no means, intended to influence the British Elections. For, it was a mere accident that the Soviet's reply reached Quai D'Orsey on the eve of the British Elections.—Reuter.

GIRDING UP THEIR LOINS,

LIBERALS LAUNCH FIGHTING CAMPIAGN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liberals' fighting campaign was formally launched at a meeting of the National Liberal Club to-day, when it was decided to contest every possible seat and put at least five hundred candidates in the field in the next election, immediately to raise a fighting fund of half a million sterling and to convene a National Conference in London for January 29th representing all constituencies.—Reuter.

M. ZAFAR ALI.

TOUR IN NORTH PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan who was recently released from jail is making a tour of North Punjab. He has already visited Rawalpindi where large crowds of Mussalmans and Hindus received him at the station and he has now proceeded to Harro.

MOROCCAN WAR.

SHESHUAN-TETUAN LINE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mardid.—A Communique states that the Sheshuan-Tetuan line has been withdrawn in an orderly manner.

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.

Madrid.—General Serrano and a Lt.-Col have been killed in Morocco.—Reuter.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

PAYING THE LAST RESPECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Stacks of flowers at Breccles-mall, Norfolk, and a numerous and representative gathering of mourners at Mr. Montagu's funeral testified to the deceased's widespread popularity. An impressive service was held, and interment was made in a simple grave prepared in Mr. Montagu's favourite rockery.—Reuter.

PERCY S. V. FITZGERALD DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Percy Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, formerly Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is dead.—Reuter.

(Percy Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald was Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar (1874); Administrator, Gondal State (1881); Administrator Sangli State (1883); Assistant Political Agent Kolhapur (1884); was Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar (1606-8.)

MANCHESTER NOV. HANDICUP.

SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following are the Manchester November Handicap scratchings:—

Vice Choice at 12-47 yesterday noon; Cottingham at ten last night; Ringtrue at 11-15 to-day.—Reuter.

PANCHMAHALS LETTER.

PROTEST AGAINST BENGAL ORDINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Nov. 17.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It seems that some capitalists of Godhra are annoyed at the brilliant success of the Nationalists in the last District Board election and they have made a common cause with the Inamdars and the loyalists of Godhra to give a crushing defeat to the active workers of the Nationalist party in the coming Municipal election of Godhra city. There is every possibility of the Nationalists being defeated if they enjoy their Local Board success at home and allow the grass to grow under their feet.

PROTEST MEETINGS.

A very big meeting of the inhabitants of Kalol was held recently to protest against the Bengal Ordinance. Akali Harnamsing and Sujnalal Sharma addressed the meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of Godhra was held on Saturday night in Gandhi chauk under the presidentship of Shrijut Dalsukhbhai Shah. People of all the communities attended in large numbers. Shrijut Waman Mukadam M.L.C. moved the 1st resolution protesting against the application of Ordinance to Bengal. In his long speech he said that some people said that this action on the part of the Government was the echo of Conservative success in England. But experience had taught the people of India that they should not be puffed up by the success of Liberals and should not be dejected at the defeat of the Labour party. He further added that this calamity on the country was surely a blessing in disguise, whip to Indians from the Almighty to be active for the fight with the Government forgetting internal disunion dissensions and differences. Akali Harnamsing also delivered a long and inspiring speech.

LECTURE ON AKALI STRUGGLE.

Shrijut Harnamsing of Punjab delivered a lecture on Akali Struggle on Sunday night. He briefly criticised the present state of Mandirs Masjids and other religious and charitable institutions. He gave a vivid description of the Akalis' non-violent fight with the Government in Punjab Gandhi Chauk was packed to its utmost capacity on the occasion.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

The list of the nominated members is today out in the Bombay "Government Gazette". Khan Saheb Saherwala the present President of the District Local Board, was sure of his nomination and is seriously trying for presidentship again. The Nationalists are however going to propose for presidentship, Srijut Dalsukhbhai Shah. Strong efforts are being made to make a breach in the Nationalists' camp.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY EUROPEANS.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

Before Mr. Fleming, Cantonment and City Magistrate, Poona, to-day the details of a rather sensational case of burglary by two Europeans were disclosed when the police charged driver E. S. Stanley of the R.F.A. at Kirkee and A. F. Wecksler, a European Mechanical Engineer with breaking into the house of a Mr. A. J. Holmes a European merchant living in Byramji Buildings, Sholapur Road. To effect an entrance into the flat the accused are alleged to have bored a number of holes close to the bolt with a one inch gimlet and then raised the bolt and opened the window.

THE ACCUSED CONFESSES.

The police, it is stated, got on the track of the burglars in rather a curious manner. The first accused, Stanley, was under detention in the R. A. guard-room at Kirkee, and being 'fed up' with the Army thought he could secure entry into civil life by disclosing the facts of the burglary to the Police. He appears to have got into communication with a Sergeant of the Police and was later placed before a Magistrate to whom he made a confession. Acting on this information the Police searched the house of a Mrs. Edwardes in Satara Road and took possession of certain property pointed out by Stanley. The second accused was arrested at Calcutta and brought down to Poona with property belonging to the complainant in his possession.

Mr. G. R. Sathe, Dy. Superintendent of Police C.I.D. prosecuted while both accused were defended by Mr. Sonawalla Barrister.

Mr. H. J. Homles, the complainant, said he had his business promises in Arsenal Road and lived in a flat on Sholapur Road. He reported that his flat had been broken into on the 25th September and the Police took down his statement and a list of the property. He and his wife on the night in question locked up the flat as usual about 10-30 p.m. and retired to their bedrooms at the back of the building. He opened out his flat about 6-45 a.m. next morning and found one of the windows had been opened. He then noticed that holes had been bored in the wood work near the bolt and then began to see if anything had been stolen. He missed several things. He could identify all the property in court as his. A Mrs. Gross was living opposite to him across the passage. Mrs. Edwardes was her mother and often visited her. He was taken by the Police to Mrs. Edwardes' house and identified certain property found there. Witness valued the stolen property at Rs. 2,000.

Mrs. Edwardes, living at 276 Satara Road, was another witness examined. On being summoned this witness religiously made the sign of the cross. She repeated this after taking the oath and producing a rosary she reverently kissed it and with this clasped in her hand began to answer the questions put her.

Witness said she had a son in the 27th Battery R.F.A. at Kirkee. She had one daughter who was now Mrs. Gross and lived at Byramji Buildings. Another daughter of hers died about a year ago in Bombay. This daughter before her death was engaged since 1921 and her son came with his battery from Hyderabad (Sind) to Kirkee in December last. The accused Wecksler was employed as an Engineer at Mulund and latterly at Mulshi. He lived with her as he had nowhere else to go. Wecksler left for Calcutta on the 27th or 28th September last and witness went to the Railway Station to see him off. The accused Stanley used to visit her in Company with her son. The three men used to pass their time boxing She last saw Stanley at her house some time after the 20th September. Wecksler was also there. She left the house that day at 6 p.m. to visit her daughter Mrs. Gross, who was ill and did not return till 9 a.m. next day.

"FED UP"

In the morning while at her daughter's house she heard about the theft in Mrs. Holmes' rooms. Both accused were in her house when she returned but she could not say where Stanley had passed the night. Witness had asked Stanley why he did not go to the barracks and he said in reply that he was 'fed up'. He left about 15 minutes later. When Wecksler left for Calcutta he left certain property with her with instructions to hand it over to Stanley. Witness then pointed out the property in court which consisted of a silver cake-tray, a silver hand mirror, three silver cups and two silver-backed hair brushes and some clothes. Wecksler had taken with him to Calcutta an electroplated teapot, two candlesticks, a milk Jug, a sugar bowl (also electroplated). When Stanley was brought by the Police he pointed to her chest of drawers, but nothing was found there. The next time he came he showed them a hole in one of the beams of the door which she had not noticed before.

The last witness was a punch who deposed to witnessing the measurement of the hole by the police. The holes in the window at Mrs. Holmes' flat corresponded in size with the one at Mrs. Edwardes' house.

The case was at this stage adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CONTRACTOR SUES M. L. C.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

Dr. Ganja Atchayya, the Labour Contractor of the Indian Telegraph stores has filed a complaint before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate that Mr. A. Narayan Rao, M.L.C., Printer and Publisher of the Telegu Labour Weekly called "Karmik Patrika" published defamatory statements in his paper to the effect that the complainant employed deceitful means during the cooly strike. The complainant was examined by the Magistrate to-day who ordered summons to be issued against the accused to appear before the Court on the 25th.

A similar complaint was filed some days ago by the head maistry of the B. I. S. N. Company against the same accused and the hearing of both the cases falls on the same day.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

TELEGRAPH POLES BLOWN DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Information has been received in Madras that the storm in the Northeast has been serious. The railway line Madras to Calcutta has been breached and the line is reported to be submerged under water to over 3 feet between Mandasa Road and Palasa, about 612 miles from Madras and 417 from Calcutta. The tank near mile 417 from Calcutta is reported to have burst this morning. Heavy rain and severe storm are reported from two o'clock this morning. It is understood that the telegraph traffic on the line has been seriously dislocated and up to the time of wiring (11 p.m.) no intimation of the whereabouts of the Calcutta mail which is to arrive at Madras to-morrow morning has been received in Madras. The District Traffic Superintendent from Kur B. N. Railway wires under date 20th November:—

Owing to cyclone conditions between Palasa and Berhampore stations both up and down Madras mails are held up and will run indefinitely late. The Bridge over the Bahuda river has been slightly damaged and the telegraph poles and the signal posts have been blown down in several

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NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES IN BURMA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

In the course of a manifesto issued over the signatures of Messrs. Bagaya Sayadaw, Thadu Sayadaw, Sakadaung Sayadaw and Maungpu (Tharrawaddy) a statement is made to the effect that the General Council of the Burmese Association (Council Boycott Section) has decided to leave the matter concerning the non-payments of capitation taxes entirely in the hands of individuals. The presidents concerned are to deal with it as they think best as the General-Council of Burmese Associations has nothing to do with the same.

Mr. Maung Pu of Tharrawaddy who besides being the Hon. Secretary to the General Council is the president of the Tharrawaddy District Council and Sayadawas named above are proceeding to Prome Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo district, with the object of bringing the country to the position in which it was before the campaign for the non-payment of taxes was started. The manifesto further declares that the signatories and the other leaders had discussed the matter fully with the Hon. U. Hay Oung, the Home Member on the 17th and the 18th instant and the proposal was put forward that Government should among other things withdraw the pending cases, release all prisoners convicted and sentenced to imprisonment under Sections 107 and 108 C. P. C. and 188 I. P. C. on certain conditions, and they on their part would appeal to the country to accept their lead in this matter.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT RAIPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Nov. 20.

Maulana Shaukat Ali presided over the C. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference held on 18th and 19th November at Raipur. Distressed by the dissensions of the Muslim parties called upon them to unite. Thank God, in a meeting held on 19th evening as a result of the sincere and honest efforts of Maulana Shaukat Ali the long-standing conflict between the Muslims of Raipur has been settled.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 19.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.903 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	76.7 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	66.4 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	59.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	56% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.0 "
Minimum	.. .. ..	70.3 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight E, ENE, WNW, NNW.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. 181 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft in.
Th.	20	4 33	25 8	20	11 57	20 6
		17 4	23 7		23 4	20 2
F.	21	5 39	25 7	21	13 1	19 9
		18 37	24 2		..	..
Sat.	22	1 44 58	26 5	22	0 48	19 4
		18 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	23	7 49	26 3	23	1 52	19 11
		20 49	26 6		14 34	17 6
M.	24	8 44	26 11	24	2 52	19 5
		21 52	27 11		15 17	16 3
Tu.	25	9 34	27 6	25	3 44	18 9
		22 32	29 2		15 84	15 1
W	26	10 24	28 1	26	4 36	18 2
		23 18	30 2		16 41	14 3

Nov 21. (Fri) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 49m Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 50m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 24 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 25 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 26 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 52m Sunset 6h
Nov. 27 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h.
Nov. 28 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 53m. Sunset 6h.
Nov 29 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 54m. Sunset 6h.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

SUGGESTIONS TO REMEDY DEFECTS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

The University Reform Committee met on Wednesday night, Father Blatter presiding.

Mr. B. R. Ambedker, the first witness, said the University education in England was suited to adults; it was scientific, impartial and detached in character; it did not aim so much at filling the minds of the students with facts or theories as at calling forth their own individuality and stimulated their mental efforts. The student so trained should be able to distinguish between what might be called matter of fact and what might be called matter of opinion; he did not see why the aim and functions of the Bombay University should be different. It was possible that the failure was due partly to the spirit and methods of the instructor, and partly of the pupils. It was also due to the defective educational machinery of the University. The Bombay University was not a corporation of scholars and it did not undertake the training of men and it was not directly interested in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. The University had not promoted knowledge of, and mutual interest in, and sympathy for the history and culture of the different communities in this Presidency. He was totally opposed to any sharp division between post-graduate and under-graduate training; for it meant the separation of teaching from research; it was likely to place the University staff in opposition to the College staff, the establishment of a distinct University Professoriate for post-graduate work was a sheer waste of the resources of the University. If the Colleges of Bombay could pool their teaching and library resources it could not only produce a strong specialised professoriate, but it would produce a professoriate adequate to deal with both under-graduate and post-graduate work and thus obviate the waste of University resources on the two University chairs of economics.

CONTROL LOCATION OF COLLEGES.

If his scheme was to be utilised on a large scale the first thing to do was to control the location of colleges so that they could be close to each other. In his opinion the following centres should be marked as actual or potential centres of University education: Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat (potential), Karachi, Hyderabad (potential), Dharwar, Sangli, Nasik and Amalner. Bombay and Poona were the only places ripe for immediate expansion into Universities and he suggested that these be at once incorporated into separate Universities. Ahmedabad was likely to be ripe in the near future. Pending the establishment of Universities in these places, they should have an external side like the University of London, whereby arrangements could be made to grant degrees to students of the other colleges appearing at the examinations. The University should have control over the appointment of its teaching staff. The present system had lowered the calibre of graduates. The only means of maintaining the standard of University education were the rigid exclusion of students who were unfit for University studies and the existence of a body of highly qualified and productive teachers, organised in departments adequately equipped. In other words they attempted to maintain the standard of University degrees without trying to maintain the quality of teaching. All Government grants to colleges should be made through the University, so that the latter might have a voice in the appointment of the teaching staff. In regard to the constitution of the University after proposing some changes the witness suggested the formation of an Academic Council whose functions would be partly advisory and partly executive. The University should have the Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, Fine Arts, Technology and Music, to make it a complete University. The duration of studies for post-graduate degrees should be four years. (He only spoke for social sciences.) He thought special measures were required for the promotion of University education among the backward classes, and the depressed classes. He was surprised at the absolute disregard the Committee had shown in the matter of organising a good library.

Hindi could be a *lingua franca* because it was nearer the vernaculars than any other language; English could only be spoken by the graduates and no one else, and it was also very removed from the vernaculars. But he was not against English.

Mr. J. S. Kudri, Educational Inspector, B. D., then gave his evidence.

MR. K. G. JOSHI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. G. Joshi, Educational Inspector, C. D., said:—The present High School training is not adequate. The use of English as the medium of instruction and examination is quite unnatural. I am strongly of opinion that for the acquisition of any real, abiding knowledge and sound scholarship the vernacular should be the medium of instruction and examination throughout the school course and, if possible, also the College course. Universities should be free to experiment in this direction and new Universities that may come into being hereafter should aim steadfastly at the solution of the language difficulty, which, in my opinion, is the root cause of most of the important deficiencies in the present system of Indian education in this Presidency.

With a view to weeding out (so far as possible) the unfit for the higher course of General Education, I would have at the end of A. V. Standard V a special test to gauge, (1) each pupil's attainments, (2) his fitness for pursuing a higher course of General Education, and (3) special aptitude, if any, for any particular branch of study. Selected students only should thus find admission to the proper High School standards. With smaller members and selected teachers specially trained for the different subjects of study in the High School classes, the students should be better fitted to enter upon University education. If necessary, Standard VIII may be added to the High School stage to reach the standard (at any rate in the major subjects) at present laid down for the Intermediate Examination. Standards VI-VIII should form a distinct department by itself and should be registered separately as such.

I consider the language difficulty to be a serious handicap to students in the matter of attaining sound scholarship or real knowledge. I am of opinion that the Bombay University should certainly continue to provide for all instruction through English. After adequate provision is made in this respect, the University may (if it is satisfied) allow the option of the use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction or examination. A newly constituted University should be entirely free to adopt the vernacular only as the medium of instruction and examination (except for the subject of English) throughout the school and, if possible, also the college course. The use of English as medium of instruction is quite unnatural and no compromise in this connection is likely to be helpful in eradicating the main deficiencies arising from the language difficulty.

As regards the standard of English, I would expect an average educated Indian to understand advanced works in English and to speak and write correctly plain ordinary, every-day English. His English may not be idiomatic or the style of writing graceful. With the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction it should be possible to devote more time to the study of English. The teaching of English should be entrusted to teachers specially trained for the purpose and extra reading of easy and interesting English books should always be encouraged. To secure further that the standard of English is not lowered the study of English may (if possible) be begun from Primary Standard III. The teaching of English in Primary Standards should be by Direct Method only. No printed English books should be placed in the hands of pupils till the end of Primary Standard IV is reached.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	22 to 56
Gujarat	13 to 49
Konkan	28 to 52
Deccan	26 to 56
Karnatak	38 to 48

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 8th November 1924 was—on gratuitous relief Ahmednagar 32 and Nasik 61.

GANGES FAIR SATYAGRAHA

P. TIAGI FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJNOR, Nov. 18.

The remaining seven Satyagrah cases in connection with the Ganges fair Daramanga were heard partly, in Munshi Mohd Ishaq court yesterday.

After the court had risen for the day and while the Magistrate was going away Pt. Mahavir Tiagi, member All-India Congress Committee, went to him, said, "Mr. Mohd Ishaq, now that the Court is over I wish to inform you that your treatment towards the accused and the public has been very rude uncivil and insulting."

Mr. Ishaq: "Shut up."

Pt. Tiagi: "There is no question of shutting up. I am really ashamed of your attitude."

Mr. Ishaq then ordered the Kotwal to remove him from the room. Later on, he asked the Kotwal to arrest Pandit Tiagi and bring him before him. This done he took his seat and drew up a charge of contempt of court at about half past five and without putting down his whole statement and without allowing an opportunity to produce his witnesses who were present in the Court room and before whom the whole matter had taken place the Court sentenced the Pandit to a fine of Rs. 200. Asked as to whether there was any alternative sentence of imprisonment on non-payment of the fine the Magistrate said it would be seen after fourteen days.

In the evening a public meeting of the Hindu Muslim citizens was held condemning the action of Mr. M. Ishaq. Resolutions were also passed expressing sorrow at the death of Bi Amman. Another resolution was passed emphatically protesting against the unjournalistic action of the "Leader" in not publishing the telegram sent by Congressmen relating to the Ganges fair Satyagraha and instead of sending and publishing the official version, which entirely mis-represented the whole affair also condemning the correspondents of the "Leader", who referred to the respected ladies offering Satyagrahas as "some women".

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. E. L. Cauty has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Deputy Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay with effect from the 15th September 1923.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., is appointed officiate as Joint Secretary and Draftsman to the Government of India in the Legislative Department with effect from the 7th November 1924, until further orders.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrao Jayakar to be District Deputy Collector, Surat.

Mr. J. A. R. Cama, on relief, to be Assistant Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Muhammad to be Kazi Isani, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc., to be Assistant Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India, with effect from 15th November 1924.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan to act as Economic Botanist to Government pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. T. Squires, Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay District, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Executive Engineer, Central-Salsette Railway, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pereira.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona.

Mr. H. G. Cocke, Chartered Accountant to be a Member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Mr. Manockjee Jehangir Manockjee Curjee, B.Sc., A.K.C., Assistant Executive Engineer, promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the 1st June 1924.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI TO PRESIDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

According to the local vernacular "Bandematram", Mr. Gandhi has consented to preside over the forthcoming Punjab Political Conference to be held here during the first week of December.

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ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

MADRAS SESSION.

The third session of the All-India Oriental Conference assembles in Madras on the 22nd of December next, and the following days. His Excellency the Governor of Madras opens the Conference and Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Gangnatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, presides over the Conference. Rev. Dr. E. M. Macphail, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, is Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Organising Committee is arranging for a varied programme of the learning and arts, characteristic of South India. It will include a Panditha Parishad, Tevaram-Thiruvasakam, Prabandam and Veda chant as well as Hindu music, dramatic representations by the Presidency College Sanskrit Association and the Suguna Vilasa Sabha. Among other items of interest would be an Archaeological Excursion to Mahabalipuram, visits to the Tanjore Palace Library, Governments Oriental Manuscript Library, the Theosophical Library Adyar, and the Archaeological and the Anthropological sections of the Madras Museum. More than 100 papers of varied interest have been offered. The Organising Committee have extended the time for the receipt of papers till the 1st of December at the special request of a few eminent scholars and Panditas. The delegation fee has been fixed at Rs. 5 and may be either forwarded to the Secretary or paid on the opening day of the Conference.

Luncheon will be provided by the Conference on the days of the Conference in session and a moderate charge will be made for those other than the delegates. Visitors will be charged no fees, but will have to write previously and obtain cards of admission. Other particulars can be had from the Honorary Secretary.

Those interested in Oriental Learning are requested to make donations which may be sent to the Secretary (Sri Venkatesa Vilas, Nadu Street, Mylapore, Madras,) before the 10th of December next.

THE "PROJECT" METHOD OF EDUCATION.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY REV. MCKEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union was held on Friday, 14th November, in the Secondary Training College, under the presidentship of Principal H. R. Hamley, when the Rev. W. J. McKee of Moga, Punjab, delivered a lecture on "The Project Method of Education." Mr. McKee outlined very clearly the principles underlying the Project Method and gave a vivid picture of the work done at the Missionary Training School at Moga. He stated that the motives in the "Project" idea were to give an education suited to the life and needs of children through their natural interests to utilise the natural self-activity of the child and to develop a true community spirit through acts of service and mutual helpfulness. The natural interest of the very young child centres round the home. The home should, therefore, be the central thought in the education of the young. The method adopted at Moga in the first year was to suggest to the children the making of a house or an ideal village home. The audience listened with rapt interest as Mr. McKee described the planning, measuring and making of the house which slowly grew into shape as the children followed one project after another. In so doing they learned to read, to write, to calculate and that readily because the desire to learn or rather the necessity of learning for the sake of the project was present. The progress made by the method even with unpromising material was remarkable—to some almost incredible. Mr. McKee answered many questions at the close of his address and among other things claimed that the Project Method had intellectual and character-building advantages over other methods, not the least of its good effects being that the boys trained in this way had no desire to migrate to the cities after completing their courses, but were keen to remain in the villages to uplift them.

Principal Hamley, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, described Mr. McKee as "a pioneer in Indian Education" and commended the spirit of the Project Method to the teachers in this Presidency.

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Correspondence Summarised.

BALLARD PIER—BORNBY ROAD SCHEME:—"Forewarned is forearmed" scents the desire of the Municipal Commissioner to rescind the condition of the expiry of seven years before the work of demolition was taken in hand. He appeals to the "City Fathers" and specially to Dr. Master who had sponsdored the original resolution to give specific orders to the Commissioner who should on no account be allowed to tamper with the condition on which the proposal of demolition was agreed to by the Corporation.

MAHRATHAS AND BRAHMANS:—"One who knows" says that a discordant note was struck on the occasion of the installation of the Rajah of Savantwadi by the Maratha Sikshana Samaj which in the course of its address attributed the deterioration of the Maratha community to the relegation of the ruling powers of the Maratha Empire to the Brahmin oligarchy. His Highness, however, in his reassuring reply while expressing sympathy for useful institutions like the Kanya Shala at Malwan administered a sharp rebuke to the Belgaum deputation by reminding them that the founder of the Maratha Empire was able to raise so powerful a structure only on a very solid foundation of love and unity and by maintaining that regeneration whether national or communal could never be effected by pouring ridicule on other nations or communities in and out of season.

A HOSTEL FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS IN BOMBAY:—A correspondent from the Aligarh University draws attention to the forthcoming Muslim Students' Conference at Bombay and urges the Conference and the Mahomedan public to start a hostel for Muslim students in Bombay. He deplores the utter lack of accommodation for students in Bombay which can boast of only one such hostel, half of whose 80 rooms are reserved for Anjuman students.

SAVANTWADI MUSLIMS' ASSOCIATION:—A correspondent gives details of a meeting of the local Muslim residents at Vadi, Mr. Akber Mahomed Khan presiding when a permanent Association was formed. The body would be a lever of literary and moral progress and would also be a centre of intellectual recreation and social intercourse. The great enthusiasm evinced at the meeting is a happy augury for the future of the association.

MISMANAGEMENT IN OMKARESHVAR:—S. Aryadutta dwells at length on the sanctity of this ancient Hindu temple at Indore situated on the banks of Narmada and the history of its previous management which is now vested in a Bhil Rajah and his Brahmian advisers. Three villages have been given to the Bhil Rajahs for the maintenance of the temple and feeding Sadhus. The present incumbents have, however, thought it fit to levy some 15 kinds of taxes including those on the different ceremonies that are usually performed at holy places. They bring him about Rs. 50,000 and the Puja gives him 1 lac every year. Formerly Sadhus and Brahmacharis were given free food and clothing out of this big sum. But while the Rajah's rights are rigorously enforced, he has begun to neglect his duties. The correspondent suggests the likelihood of a campaign of Satyagraha being started to take over the management of the temple as the evils of its mismanagement are becoming intolerable.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

The Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, wires from Benares under date November 19:—

As it is not practicable to hold the next general session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Calcutta before Christmas and many urgent matters require immediate consideration the President, the Hindu Mahasabha, has decided after consultation with the members of the Working Committee and at the request of several provincial Hindu Sabhas to call a special conference of Hindu representatives at Belgaum during the Christmas week. Exact dates will be announced shortly. The annual regular session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held as already decided at Calcutta after the Belgaum special conference on such dates as the Reception Committee of that place may decide later on.

PEOPLES' BANK OF INDIA.

MORE DISTRIBUTIONS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

A petition has been filed in the Lahore High Court by Lala Notandas for the distribution of the remaining assets of the Peoples' Bank of India, Limited (In Liquidation) praying that the sum of Rs. 11,50,000 set apart as unclaimed deposit together with the undistributed amount of surplus of over Rs. 900,000 which is available for distribution as also any further amount that may be available on account of the non-payment of unclaimed dividends amounting to over one lakh, be distributed among the creditors of the Peoples' Bank and if this be not possible the above sum be deposited in some Indian Bank for a period of 3 years and notices thereof be published in the press. The petitioner also prays that the Official Liquidator be granted a lump sum of Rs. 15,000 for his past meritorious services. 21st November is fixed for the hearing of the petition.

It is understood, Lord Willingdon will visit India in an official capacity early in December next.

PROPHET MUHAMMED ON SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Prophet of Arabia, about 1342 years ago, recommended, may, commanded that women should ply the spinning wheel. He said, "spinning is an excellent pastime for womankind." "Adorn the assemblies of your women with the spinning wheel". "Spinning is the work of pious women". The women who spin the largest quantity of yarn, shall obtain the highest reward in heaven". "The wheel drives the Devil away". This means that a person whose mind and hands are occupied with work, the Devil cannot tempt him or her. It is the idle whom the Devil leads astray.

It was due to these noble injunctions that the women of Arabia used to spin during the life-time of the Prophet, and long after his death.

Ummi Salma, the wife of the Prophet was asked why she continually plied the wheel. She gave the following answer. "Because it drives away the Devil, banishes evil suggestions of the Soul and because the Prophet has said: "Whose among you spins the biggest hank of yarn, shall be entitled to the highest reward in heaven".

Royal personages have practised spinning. A certain person was surprised to find the wife of Haijaj, the Governor of Arabia and Arabian Iraq spinning, and wanted to know what made the consort of the King of Arabia spin. She replied in the words of Ummi Salma cited above.

I do hope that the women of India will follow the injunction of the Arabian Prophet and take to spinning which will profit them financially as well as spiritually.

I should not despise, but honour a spinner male or female.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to know that in Arabic.

A spinning wheel is called "Mighzal"
A female spinner is called "Ghazilat"
A vendor of yarn or thread is called "Ghazzal" and yarn is called "Ghazl".

All these words are derived from the root Ghazala meaning, he spun.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poona Nov. 16.

THE KOHAT TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have returned from Kohat and Rawalpindi. At Pindi, I saw the Kohat refugees—men women and children—all hugged together, sparsely dressed, some in rags, all depressed, a veritable crowd of hapless and helpless humanity, that presented a piteous sight. Their tales moved their hearers to tears. They are sheltered in Dharamshallas, schools and Mandirs and are helped by Sanatanis, Arya Samajists and Hindu, Sikh and Marwari sabhas, whose efforts are really praise-worthy. The refugees express nothing but gratitude, but they do need more clothing in this cold weather.—At Kohat, I saw shops, houses and Mandir in the main Bazar burnt down, few excepting. Old shops with new frontage are rooted. Innocent Muslim boys pointing out Hindu Mohalla and houses have told me, how they were burnt and looted. The Police and Military Lines are so closed to the Bazar, that how this arson and loot could have taken place is to me a huge mystery.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Lahore Nov. 15.

PURITY CAMPAIGN AMONG MASSES

With a view to economic amelioration of the masses a laudable effort is being made at present under the auspices of the Central Labour Board Bombay. Some of the workers are moving about them in industrial areas to carry on a purity campaign among them. A party of 20 workers under the leadership of Mr Jhabvala and consisting of labours such as Mr Rale of the G I P Ry. Work-Shops, Mr. Bheru of the B B and C I Ry. Work-Shops, Mr. Sadanand of the Port Trust Work-Shops and Mr. Jayantilal of the Humanitarian League started last Sunday from the office of the Central Labour Board with a musical instrument and a board on which it was written that drink should be avoided, money should not be wasted over vices, that gambling should be avoided, and so forth. The whole party moved about along the Delisle Road and halted at a corner of an open maidan where a large crowd gathered. Mr. power of the Manoranjan Mandali thereafter played music. Then a large crowd assembled. Mr. Jhabvala began his address in the course of which he explained the necessity of leading a pure life and economising both physical and economic strength. Then purity hora bills were distributed. Then followed Mr. Jayantilal, Mr. Bheru Mr. Sadanand and Mr. Rale who all arranged on the above topic and at every interval music was provided. At the end after the programme was exhausted the whole procession retired with the painted board in front and a large crowd following. Next week a further party will undertake the same propaganda in other areas.

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Begin today; your chemist sells them, @ Rs. 2/- per bottle, Rs. 11/- for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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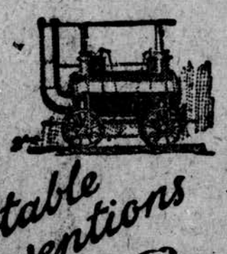

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